

JPRS-KAR-85-054

14 August 1985

Korean Affairs Report

KULLOJA

No 1, January 1985



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

14 August 1985

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

KULLOJA

No 1, JANUARY 1985

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party published in Pyongyang.

CONTENTS

Kim Il-Song's New Year's Address: 1985.....	1
Let Us Preserve the Noble Demeanor of True Patriots.....	8
The World View Formulated by the Chuche Idea (Kim Ch'ang-wo'n).....	17
The Revolutionary Camaraderie and Sense of Obligation Displayed at the Time of Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle (Kang Chun-mo).....	25
The Socialist System of Our Nation Which Bears Responsibility and Cares for the Destiny and Lives of the Working Masses (Kim Cho'n-su).....	31
Class Indoctrination and the Establishment of a Revolutionary World View (Cho So'ng-mo).....	40
Party-Mindedness and People-Mindedness as Building Blocks Determining Work Method and Attitude (Pak Ch'un-so'k).....	47
Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan Regions as Key Campaign Fronts in Socialist Economic Construction (Pak Nam-ki).....	58
Let Us Decisively Improve the Quality of Manufactured Goods (Pak Yo'ng-sik).....	66

Production Normalization and the Strengthening of Planning Discipline (Yi Tong-ku).....	74
The Innovative Hallmarks of the New Form of Collected Novel Literature (Yi Su-rip).....	80
Guidelines on Preventive Medicine as the Basis of Our Party's Public Health Policy (Yu Kyu-tong).....	88
Making Athletics Mass-Oriented and Vital (Kim Yu-sun).....	95
Mass Motivation and the Vigorous Organizational and Political Work of Functionaries (Yi Sok-kyu).....	102
The United States Must Respond Quickly to Our Proposal for Tripartite Talks (Kim Tae-hwa).....	111
Romanian Communist Party 13th Congress Report (appeared in the FBIS DAILY REPORT: FBIS-EEU-84-225, 20 Nov 84, Vol II No 225, pp H 1-38)	
The Food Problem in Developing Nations (Kim T'ae-kuk).....	119
Auschwitz Indictment (Yi Sang-so'1).....	124

KIM IL SONG'S NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS: 1985

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 85 pp 3-8

[Text] Comrades!

Having passed through a year of victory in the proud struggle for revolution and construction, we greet the first morning of the hope-filled new year of 1985.

Celebrating the new year, I convey warm congratulations and greetings to all our people and our brothers in the south, compatriots in Japan and all our brethren overseas, who are struggling vigorously for the cause of socialist construction and chuche revolution, for fatherland reunification and national prosperity.

As they greet the new year, filled with new hope and enormous expectations, all the people of our nation look with happy hearts on the past year, filled as it was with proud victories and meaningful events, and are overflowing with burning determination to more vigorously accelerate the cause of revolutionary struggle and construction in the coming year.

1984 was an historic year in which the international solidarity of our revolution was further strengthened as a result of the positive foreign activity of our party and the government of the republic.

The fundamental principles adhered to by our party and the government of the republic in their foreign activity are independence, friendship and peace. Adamantly adhering to independence in our foreign activities, we struggled positively last year to develop ties of friendship and cooperation with various nations of the world, and to preserve world peace and security.

Last year our party and state delegations paid official visits to the Soviet Union and East European socialist nations in order to strengthen friendship and solidarity, and develop interchange and cooperation, with fraternal socialist nations, and to share experiences in socialist construction. The visits of our party and state delegations were warmly welcomed and conducted successfully in a receptive atmosphere, and obtained satisfactory results. The historic visits of our delegations to the Soviet Union and European socialist nations vigorously demonstrated the unity and solidarity of the

international communist movement among socialist nations, and served to develop cooperative and friendly relations with fraternal parties and fraternal nations to a new and higher stage.

Last year important milestones were met in the development of ties of friendship with our fraternal neighbor, the People's Republic of China. Korean-Chinese friendship blossomed forth beautifully last May when Comrade Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, visited our nation bearing the friendship of 1 billion Chinese people, and, when we paid an official visit to the PRC some time ago, significant meetings were held with high-ranking Chinese leaders and talks were carried out in a comradely and friendly atmosphere. The comradely loyalty and ties of friendship between the leaders of Korea and China were deepened through mutual visits, contacts and talks, and traditional Korean-Chinese friendship was further strengthened and developed.

As they have done in the past, our party and the government of the republic will continue to strive positively to strengthen friendship and solidarity with all socialist nations of the world, and to develop economic and technical interchange and cooperation.

Last year ties of friendship and cooperation with third world nations, including nonaligned nations, were further developed.

State representatives and high-level delegations of various nations of the third world visited our nation, and numerous delegations from our nation paid visits to various nations throughout the world, with the result that the foreign relations of our republic were further broadened and the bonds of friendship between our people and the peoples of newly developing countries were further strengthened.

In order to bring south-south cooperation to reality, our party and the government of the republic last year took positive steps in joint ventures in the agricultural sector with various nations in Africa. This constituted work of great significance in opening new prospects in realizing south-south cooperation.

South-south cooperation represents an important problem in purging the old international economic order and establishing a new international economic order, and in getting developing nations to attain economic self-sufficiency. When third world nations unite and attain south-south cooperation, they can solve the food problem without being indebted to the big powers, and thereby free themselves from hunger and poverty, develop public health and eliminate disease, and can successfully solve all manner of difficult and complex problems arising in building new societies.

Our party and the government of the republic will in the future strive positively to develop collaboration and interchange in various fields, including agriculture, with more nations of the third world, and to pool our strength with that of all developing nations, so as to fully attain south-south cooperation.

Our party and government of the republic will develop friendly relations with all nations of the world that respect the sovereignty of our nation and treat our nation with friendship, based on the principle of equality and reciprocity.

Our people consider peace to be precious and want to live in a peaceful world. We will firmly unite with all peace-loving people of the world to smash the reckless new war provocation scheming and arms escalation policies of the imperialists, and to preserve the peace and security of the world.

As I greet the new year I send ardent congratulations and salutations to the people and friends of all nations of the world, including the people of fraternal socialist nations and those of nonaligned nations, who positively support and encourage the revolutionary cause of our people.

Bringing an end to the division of our people and reunifying the fatherland is the most urgent problem facing our people today.

Last year our party and government of the republic made a new proposal for holding tripartite talks between ourselves, the United States and South Korea in order to alleviate the tension that has been created in our nation and to establish preconditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and struggled positively to bring it to fruition. Given its legitimacy, our tripartite talks proposal is receiving the positive support of all the people in South and North Korea and of overseas compatriots, and is arousing enormous interest among the people of the world.

Our proposal on holding tripartite talks has not borne fruit due to the lack of a positive response from the other side. Nevertheless, we will be patient and continue to strive persistently to bring about tripartite talks.

As a responsible party in solving the Korean problem, the United States should quickly agree to our tripartite talks proposal.

We must hold tripartite talks between ourselves, the United States and South Korea so as to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace treaty, and thereby ease the strained situation in our nation, eliminate the threat of new war, and guarantee a lasting peace. We must also hold tripartite talks in order to conclude a statement of inviolability between north and south, and thereby create conditions in which the arms race and armed confrontation between north and south can be brought to an end, and the fatherland peacefully reunified.

Last year our party and government of the republic sought positively to have contact and dialogue between north and south in accordance with the sacred principles of independence, peaceful reunification and national solidarity set forth in the 4 July South-North Joint Declaration.

Never forgetting the South Korean people, last year our republic took steps of fraternal love in sending material assistance to flood victims in South Korea. An atmosphere conducive to contact and dialogue between north and south was created as a result of our relief measures for South Korean flood victims, and

consequently the door of the barrier that had been thrown up for so long was opened, and north-south economic talks and contacts between Red Cross organizations were undertaken. These were events of enormous significance in easing tensions in our nation, achieving national harmony and unity, and setting a course for peaceful fatherland reunification.

Only by positively pursuing dialogue between north and south and achieving broad collaboration and interchange can north and south combine their strength so as to jointly develop the national economy and attain national wealth and prosperity in all sectors. Our party and government of the republic will strive faithfully so that the economic talks and Red Cross talks between north and south restarted after so long at our initiative are successful, and so that broad cooperation and across-the-board collaboration and interchange are achieved between north and south.

If north-south dialogue is carried out in accordance with the expectations of the people and the dream of fatherland reunification, it can be developed gradually into talks at a higher level, and ultimately even high-level political talks between north and south can be achieved.

The people in the northern half of the republic, the South Korean people and all overseas compatriots must struggle to bring about national unity and combine the strength of the entire nation on the basis of the spirit of the 4 July South-North Joint Declaration, and thereby quickly fulfill the national dream of fatherland reunification.

Last year South Korean students and people struggled courageously to make South Korean society free and popular-oriented, and to advance fatherland reunification. I extend firm solidarity and fraternal support and encouragement to the just struggle of the South Korean people, including patriotic students.

This year Korean compatriots in Japan celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of Chongnyon [General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan]. This year Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan must further strengthen Chongnyon organization and develop the patriotic work of Chongnyon to a higher stage, uniting firmly with all compatriots overseas, so as to vigorously launch the struggle to advance the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Comrades!

Last year our people, heeding the militant call of the party, vigorously launched the campaign to create the "speed of the 1980's" and achieved tremendous results in socialist economic construction.

As a result of the self-sacrificing labor struggle of our heroic working class and all the workers who are endlessly loyal to party and revolution, last year's plan for the people's economy was successfully carried out, the infrastructure of the various sectors of the people's economy was further completed, and productive capacity was substantially increased.

Last year construction workers mobilized to nature-remaking tasks and urban construction workers successfully completed a variety of large-scale projects and erected numerous monumental creations. Fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, those working to build the Nampo floodgate, the Taechon Power Plant and the Northern Railway courageously overcame unfavorable natural conditions to push forward their construction projects at a high rate of speed, and in so doing continuously manifested the indomitable fighting spirit of Korean youth loyal to the call of the party.

Thoroughly applying chuché farming methods under the leadership of the party, last year our diligent agricultural workers planted the flag of victory on the 10 million ton grain height. This brilliant victory attained in the rural economic sector was a vivid demonstration of the legitimacy of our party's agricultural policy and of the indestructible vitality of our nation's socialist rural economic system.

I extend ardent thanks to all the people, including workers, farmers, soldiers and working intellectuals, who so fully demonstrated their loyalty to party and revolution last year in recording enormous achievements in all sectors of revolution and construction.

1985 is the deeply meaningful year marking the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of our party.

Forty years have elapsed since the historic cause of fatherland restoration was achieved and our party founded, filling the whole nation with happiness and jubilation. Our party and people have walked the path of shining revolution with victory and glory during the past 40 years, and have built in our fatherland a paradise for the people where living is good.

We should grandly commemorate the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as a great celebration of victors by bringing about a new upsurge in revolution and construction in the coming year.

The Korean Workers Party is the polished general staff of our revolution. We must further strengthen our glorious party and glorify its majesty this year as we celebrate its 40th anniversary.

All party members and workers should struggle persistently to arm themselves with the revolutionary thought of our party, and to follow the flag of the party in carrying out the revolutionary cause of chuché.

This year as we celebrate the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation, we must further strengthen the power of our nation's socialist system, which we worked so hard to build and develop in days past, and to fully demonstrate its superiority.

In order to strengthen the power of the socialist system, the three revolutions in ideology, technology and culture must continue to be vigorously launched. We must bring about an epoch-making turning point in revolutionizing, working classizing and intellectualizing all members of

society, and in the task of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific, by giving absolute precedence to the ideological revolution while vigorously pushing forward the technical and cultural revolutions together.

Properly carrying out socialist economic construction assures the strengthening of the power of the socialist system and full manifestation of its superiority.

The 10th Plenum of the 6th Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party discussed the 1985 plan for development of the people's economy, and called upon the entire party and all the people to rush forward to the struggle to carry it out.

All levels of party organizations and all party members and workers must vigorously launch the struggle to implement the decisions of the Party Central Committee plenum, and thereby bring about a new transformation in socialist economic construction in the coming year.

Giving priority to the extractive industry and rail transportation, we must in the coming year achieve an epoch-making increase in steel reproduction, and efficiently operate all factories and enterprises, and thereby normalize production at a high level.

In the agricultural economic sector, the struggle to solidify the successes gained last year, and to develop agriculture production toward a new stage, must be vigorously launched. Agriculture sector functionaries must struggle positively to strengthen the work of livestock breeding, improve the fertility of the fields, modernize agricultural production, and increase tillable acreage.

The superiority of the socialist system is expressed in the quality of life of the people. In the coming year we must positively utilize already existing but latent powers of production and every potential to substantially increase the people's standard of living. All light industry enterprises must be operated at full capacity to produce more high-quality consumer goods, more daily necessity shops and work teams must be established at factories and enterprises, and there must be broader organization of household work teams and subteams in cities, workers' districts and cooperative farms so that production of daily necessities and foodstuffs, including sundry goods, is further increased.

In order to properly carry out socialist economic construction, economic guidance and enterprise management must be improved. Economic sector functionaries must give strict priority to political work while correctly utilizing economic leverage in accordance with the requirements of the Taean work system so as to properly implement the independent accounting system, and thereby manage and control the economy in a scientific and rational manner.

The tasks that we face in the coming year are extremely glorious and useful, and demand that the entire party and all the people launch vigorous struggle. All party members and workers should make the meaningful year of 1985 the most

glorious year in the history of our fatherland by rushing forward as one and struggling courageously.

Holding aloft the banner of the chuche idea, everyone must rally firmly around the head of the party and fight with great strength to achieve new victories in socialist economic construction and to advance the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

9082

CSO: 4109/012

LET US PRESERVE THE NOBLE DEMEANOR OF TRUE PATRIOTS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 85 pp 9-14

[Text] The patriot receives the respect and admiration of all people, and his name goes down in history. Whenever a nation has numerous examples which sing of the exploits of patriots, they serve as spiritual supports for those who follow.

The names of such patriotic generals as Ulji Mun-dok, Kang Kam-chan and Li Sun-sin, and of such patriots as Li Chun, An Chung-kun and Hong Pom-to are engraved in the 5,000 years of our nation's history, and the patriotic spirit that they displayed is the precious spiritual legacy of our people. The socialist patriotism maintained by the people of our age--the age of the workers party--is a sacred ideological sentiment which goes far beyond any patriotism of the past.

It is the communists who fight to free the working masses from all manner of exploitation and oppression, and to establish a communist paradise in their own nation, who are the true patriots.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Love for one's own class and people, and ardent love for one's own party and fatherland, represent one of the most noble spiritual traits peculiar to the working class." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 17, p 95)

Patriotism is the ideological sentiment of those who maintain a strict spiritual and moral character.

For people, the fatherland is as intimate and precious as the mother's bosom. Without a fatherland, people cannot live and they can give no thought to either hope nor happiness.

The nation or hometown where people grow up do not necessarily constitute a true fatherland. Although they may have grown up there, a nation or hometown in which they did not have a good life or experience happiness cannot be considered to be a true fatherland. The oft-recalled mountains and streams of one's place of birth, with its ancestral tombs and singing skylarks, may leave a deep impression and foster beautiful memories, but that in itself does not

engender passionate love for the fatherland. The homeland can be called the motherland only when it provides people with a free and creative life. The true fatherland cannot be conceived of apart from the freedom of the working masses.

The true fatherland absolutely guarantees independence to the working masses who represent the great majority of the people. The ideological sentiment of communists who fervently love the fatherland which absolutely guarantees the independence of the working masses constitutes true patriotism. There are no patriots in this world more fervent than the communists who consider the interests and destiny of the popular masses as something precious, and who struggle on their behalf, and the patriotic spirit that they maintain is an expression of the highest form of patriotism.

Patriotism, as a sentiment of love for fatherland and nation, is thoroughly embued with an historical and class character. For reactionary exploitive classes there cannot be a sincere feeling of patriotism. The "patriotism" boasted of by exploitive classes is ultimately no more than a dream and an illusion. Under the guise of "patriotism," the bourgeoisie sow seeds of mistrust and hatred for others, and drive people toward aggression and plunder of other nations. They use the slogan of "national defense" as camouflage for serving their own aggressive interests, holding fast to it without flinching to the end.

The true patriot is one whose thoughts are always focused on the destiny of his party and of his nation's revolution, and who sacrifices himself to the struggle to improve the future of his fatherland and people.

The destiny of fatherland and people coincides with the destiny of the party of the working class. The socialist nation cannot exist without the party. Only under the leadership of the party can a socialist system be created and the socialist fatherland be made to flourish and prosper. Therefore, only those who love the party and always reflect on the destiny of the party, and who devote their all to the cause of the party, can maintain the most noble patriotic spirit.

The ideological sentiment of patriotism of communists is that which is most sacred, taking as its core unending loyalty to party and leader.

The socialist system and socialist fatherland which form the socio-ideological foundation of socialist patriotism are created throuuh the struggle of the popular masses under the wise leadership of the party and leader of the working class. It is only as a result of the guidance of the leader, who is the brains of the revolution and the heart of the unity and solidarity of the popular masses, that the working masses can exercise their right to independence in the socialist fatherland and can lead a good life, one of freedom and creativity.

Without a party and a leader there cannot be a true fatherland, and without loyalty to the party and the leader true patriotism is inconceivable. The patriotic character of people is closely tied to loyalty to party and leader, and becomes most noble when they devote themselves to the path of upholding

party and leader with loyalty. This is an unchangeable principle which has been constantly corroborated in the process of manifesting the patriotic spirit of our people.

Our people, who regained under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song the fatherland that had been lost, and became true masters of the nation, constantly displayed incomparable bravery and noble patriotism throughout the course of the Fatherland Liberation War, and thereby brilliantly preserved the dignity and glory of our republic. As brilliantly portrayed in the art film "Wolmi Island," the heroic fighters of Wolmi Island, maintaining the ironclad belief that the fatherland was General Kim Il-song and that defending the fatherland was the same as protecting the great leader, were able, like the phoenix, to face death, and, engaging in a fight to the death with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, recorded the immortal exploit of delaying the enemy's landing plans for more than 3 days. The lofty spirit of patriotism of the Wolmi Island defenders, who sublimated their spiritual world and passionate love for fatherland into a sentiment of boundless admiration for the respected and beloved leader, was the consistent ideological sentiment of all the soldiers of the People's Army and the people behind the lines who fiercely defended the nameless hills and every inch of ground of the fatherland, and it became the source of invincible strength which made it possible for them to achieve glorious victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

The true patriot loves his own nation as a result of his own beliefs, not because of someone else's instructions or demands, and devotes his life's breath to fatherland, nation and people. The "patriot" who lacks such beliefs is absolutely not a patriot, and cannot truly love fatherland and people.

Patriotism is not an abstract concept, but lives in the emotions of people and is expressed in all aspects of their activities. Specifically, patriotism grounded in conviction is expressed as the strong will to devote everything to nation and people. Only the patriotic spirit which is applied in day-to-day work and activity can become a powerful weapon which promotes the carrying out of the revolutionary cause of the working class. It is only the person who sacrifices himself for his own nation and revolution, and for the prosperity of his own people, possessed of strong will and spirit of struggle, who can love fatherland and people as he would his own life. The person who gives greater priority to words than to action, and who does not sacrifice himself to work for fatherland and nation, cannot become a true patriot.

The person who has a true patriotic spirit always cares for the material and cultural assets and the advanced socialist system that have been created in the fatherland, and is the one who, irrespective of rank, devotes his full energies to contributing to fulfilling the revolutionary cause of chuche. In this is found the true intent of our party in recognizing anonymous heroes, anonymous laborers and meritorious workers, and highlighting their patriotic behavior. It is also one of the reasons why the characterization of Chu Hyon-chol, the hero of the art film "The Brigade Commander's Old Sergeant," is arousing such emotion among our party members and workers today.

Chu Hyon-chol is an anonymous patriot and true revolutionary fighter who, possessed of the spirit of sacrificing himself for fatherland and people regardless of whether or not anyone notices, works diligently through scores of years that pass by in an instant. The words of one of the heroes of the film, who says "It is more necessary to wear the rank of Master Sergeant than to put on the star of an officer," are symbolic of the beautiful spiritual makeup and star-bright life of the anonymous patriot who harbors no desire for fame or position, standing solidly on the path of loyalty to party and fatherland. Those who devote their creative wisdom and enthusiasm at the sentry post required by the revolution, performing all tasks at all times possessed of warm devotion and deep selfconsciousness with regard to their mission, and thereby maintaining strict work conscientiousness, are the true patriots of our times. It is only such people who can smash through any obstacle that confronts nation and people, and, filled with burning hatred, can rise up before the enemy and gloriously defend every inch of the fatherland.

The demeanor of true the true patriot, which is today required by our party and which receives the love and respect of the people, derives from the lofty revolutionary spirit by which there is endless loyalty to the revolutionary mission assigned by party and leader, and by which consideration is given to not just the present, but the future as well.

Based on the demands of current revolutionary development and an understanding of the aspirations of the people, our party sets bold objectives for bringing about epoch-making advances in economic construction and improvement of the people's standard of living, and wisely leads the struggle to implement them. When a determination is made on how to perform all of the measures and functions of our functionaries and party members, it must be in a manner that serves to better implement the will of the party.

The revolutionary missions borne by our functionaries differ, but they are all sacred struggle tasks for implementing the objectives and will of the party. Only the individual who wholeheartedly accepts these revolutionary missions and conscientiously carries them out can become a true revolutionary fighter loyal to party and leader, and a devoted patriot contributing his life to the proud struggle for the prosperity of the fatherland and people.

Our people are now vigorously accelerating the general advance to model the whole society after the chuche idea under the flag of the three revolutions. We are faced with the enormous task of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific so as to advance fulfillment of the 10 prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980's. In order to successfully complete this historic task, new miracles and continuous productive upsurges must be achieved on all fronts of socialist economic construction.

Today our party demands that a great transformation be brought about in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions by means of an all-party and all-people struggle, so that a breakthrough is made in socialist economic construction. It is precisely in struggling ferociously to gloriously fulfill the demands of our party for achieving a new leap forward in socialist construction,

centering on the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions, that is to be found the noble demeanor of the true revolutionary and ardent patriot who, loyally accepting the will of the party and the leader and passionately loving fatherland and people, sacrifices himself to work for the prosperity and well-being of the nation.

The ideological sentiment of the person who always takes to heart those problems that the party expects to be solved quickly, and strives with all his might to take care of them, and of the person who always thinks about the destiny of the party and the revolution while undertaking his work with a feeling of responsibility for the future as well as the present, is incomparably precious, and is an expression of the strong revolutionary spirit of self-sacrifice in fighting for party, revolution, fatherland and people.

The noble patriotic demeanor of today's functionaries is also manifested in their maintenance of a spirit of devoted service to the people, working responsibly to achieve an epochal increase in the people's standard of living.

To uphold the grand plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the will of the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il with regard to rapidly improving the people's standard of living is the revolutionary mission of our functionaries. When functionaries devote all their energy and wisdom to struggle on behalf of the masses, maintaining a spirit of devoted service to the people, socialist construction can be rapidly accelerated with the result that a more abundant and prosperous life is created for the workers. The person who at all times and all places burns with the desire to bring the will of the party and the leader to blossom, and to devote all his strength and wisdom to the struggle to do so, is the chuche-type revolutionary and true patriot needed by our party.

Our functionaries must continuously display their own patriotic zeal in the struggle to thoroughly fulfill the party's requirements on bringing about a light industry revolution and a service revolution in order to fully satisfy the daily increasing material culture needs of the people.

Our party requires that all functionaries, party members and workers maintain the noble demeanor of true patriots, and be endlessly loyal to their own revolutionary missions.

This year is a deeply meaningful year of great significance in the history of our party and fatherland. Our party is setting forth glorious tasks to honor this year by bringing about a revolutionary upsurge in socialist economic construction.

Our party members and workers, upholding the will of the party, are currently vigorously launching a general advance to bring about a new transformation in socialist economic construction. In order to further accelerate this historic advance, indoctrination in socialist patriotism must be strengthened among party members and workers so that they maintain the excellent demeanor of true patriots and strive to achieve glorious innovations in work and life.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"Socialist patriotism must be expressed in day-to-day work and living. We must provide indoctrination so that all workers maintain the noble patriotic spirit of loving their own factory, village, workplace and trade, and, like anonymous heroes, work steadily in sickness and in health, cherish state public property, and frugally handle the national budget."

Just as the ideological sentiment of individuals is manifested in their actions, the patriotic spirit of communists must also be expressed in the course of day-to-day practical application of revolution. In the absence of loyalty to the revolutionary mission that has been assigned, it is not possible to become a true patriot. The duty of the true patriot and the ardent communist must be fully discharged by performing meritorious service in carrying out the revolutionary mission that has been assigned by the party.

In order to maintain the noble demeanor of patriots, all functionaries, party members and workers must fully uphold the party and the leader, and be filled with the national pride and dignity of waging revolution.

Feelings of great pride and dignity with regard to one's own fatherland and people are the ideological fountainhead which makes it possible to vigorously encourage the people on to victory in the cause of revolution, and to continuously display their zeal and self-sacrifice in revolutionary work. The revolutionary struggle to attain the independence of the working masses when there are national boundaries and a well-defined populace, and when the people function as a national unit, cannot be carried out without a nation and a fatherland, and likewise, victory in the revolutionary cause is inconceivable without possession of great pride and dignity concerning one's own fatherland and people.

The national dignity and confidence of our people consist of the boundless happiness and pride of revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and engaging in revolution, and of the high honor of accepting the wise leadership of our party as the general staff of the Korean revolution. Not only is it only the person who is deeply infused with the national pride and dignity of waging revolution, upholding the party and leader, who can become a chuchetype revolutionary endlessly loyal to party and leader, but who can also passionately love his socialist fatherland and socialist system and devote everything to strengthening their power.

If functionaries, party members and workers are to possess great national pride and dignity, indoctrination work to inculcate them with the greatness of the party and leader must be strengthened.

The respect and admiration of our people for party and leader are noble ideological sentiments which arise from the acceptance of the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il as a firm belief. The person who takes to heart the love of

boundless respect and admiration for party and leader comes to immediately possess the sentiment of passionate love for fatherland and people.

Of importance in indoctrination on the greatness of party and leader is the fostering of loyalty to party and leader as revolutionary will. Only when all functionaries, party members and workers look upon revolutionary will as most precious, and possess the resolute attitude of never losing their revolutionary obligation to devote their lives, can they ardently love the socialist fatherland and socialist system created by party and leader, and work diligently for their prosperity.

Party organizations must actively launch indoctrination on the benevolence of party and leader, and thereby get all members of society to fully appreciate the benevolence of party and leader and to faithfully carry out their revolutionary mission in order to repay it.

Of importance in maintaining the demeanor of true patriots is to learn from the noble spiritual makeup of anonymous heroes.

The anonymous heroes nurtured by our party are the paragons of the communists of our day and age who preserve endless loyalty to party and leader, and are true patriots who possess passionate love for their own fatherland and people.

The lofty spiritual makeup of true paragons of humanity spawned by the times is a noble ideo-spiritual demeanor which all people should learn from, and is a mirror of their ideological refinement.

Anonymous heroes look upon the solving of problems singled out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party, and those which urgently bear upon the interests of fatherland and people, as glorious tasks, devote their wisdom and energy to solving them, and derive the meaning of life and happiness therefrom.

That which led anonymous heroes to exploits of loyalty and always set their hearts to pounding was a passion of loyalty for party and leader which burned hotter than fire. With that they were able to walk the path of loyalty, never knowing agitation or fear when faced with trials and obstacles, but always filled with faith and courage, and to truly contribute with their own precious blood and sweat to the cause of fatherland and people.

All functionaries, party members and workers must take as an example and positively learn from the pure loyalty with which anonymous heroes devoted their spiritual makeup and lives to party, leader, fatherland and people, and thereby firmly prepare themselves as ardent communist revolutionaries and true patriots upholding the will of party and leader and struggling for the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people.

If the work of our functionaries and party members is to have significance in the future and for successive generations, even if it cannot bear immediate fruit, then they must fully display the revolutionary spirit of devoting all of their sincerity and energy to it.

In order to maintain the demeanor of true patriots, the revolutionary attitude of frugally managing the national budget, possessed of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, must be fully manifested.

Full patriotism is expressed in the militant spirit of maintaining endless loyalty to the revolution of one's own nation, smashing through all obstacles and bottlenecks that stand in the way of revolution and construction, and increasing the wealth of the nation with one's own strength.

Only when all functionaries, party members and workers fully display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work so as to stand firmly on the strength of their own people, the resources of their own nation, and the science and technology that have already been developed, can they reliably develop the nation's economy without wavering, regardless of the adversities, and rapidly increase the material culture of the people.

All of our functionaries, party members and workers should positively learn from the example of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work displayed by the working class of Nakwon which has carried out to completion, using its own strength and wisdom, the missions assigned to it by party and leader stretching over the long period from the time of war up to today, and thereby bring about a great upsurge in implementing the decisions of the 10th Plenum of the 8th Party Central Committee.

When patriotic enthusiasm is displayed in performing work, possessed, like the working class of Nakwon, of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, there is no reason that, given the favorable conditions of today, any difficult or complex problem cannot be solved. Overcoming any tendency to hesitate or vacillate when confronted by obstacles, functionaries, party members and workers must make that which is lacking and find that which is insufficient, and solve all problems that arise with their own strength. In addition, they must display the full responsibility and attitude of loving their own place of work and fulfilling their own expectations, and conserving even one kilowatt of electricity, one drop of gasoline, or one scrap of steel, so as reap greater profit for the nation.

In order to preserve the noble demeanor of ardent patriots and truly contribute to fatherland and people, the revolutionary attitude of thoroughly implementing the line and policy set forth by party and leader, possessed of a deep sense of party, must be displayed.

A sense of party is a sense of endless loyalty to party and leader, and a noble revolutionary spirit of protecting and guarding the party and walking through fire and water in struggling to implement party line and policy.

When a deep sense of party is maintained, individuals are imbued with endless loyalty to leader and party and can resolutely defend and thoroughly implement the line and policy set forth by the party, and, possessed of the sacred ideological sentiment of passionate patriotism, can sacrifice themselves in struggling on behalf of fatherland and people.

Imbued at all times with a deep sense of party and loyalty to party and leader, functionaries and party members must not give an inch in unconditionally and thoroughly implementing the line, policy and decisions passed down by the party. Herein is found a firm guarantee that our functionaries and party members will perform their mission as revolutionary fighters, create continuous miracles in revolution and construction, and make the socialist fatherland continue to prosper and flourish.

The person who, possessed of a deep sense of party, struggles to fully implement the line and policy of the party is a true patriot and communist revolutionary loyal to party and leader. Through the characterization of the 10 party members of Nakwon who are the heroes of the art films "Always As One" and "The Pledge of That Day," we come to share in the example of those who possessed the deep sense of party that made it possible to carry out their oath to party and leader, knowing no hesitation, even when confronted with trials and tribulations. They were true communist revolutionaries who, possessed of a fierce sense of party, devoted their all to the struggle for party, leader, fatherland and people.

All functionaries and party members must continuously temper their sense of party and thoroughly implement the line and policy of the party, and thereby firmly prepare themselves as ardent communist revolutionaries and true patriots, and gloriously carry out the cause of socialism and communism.

9082

CSO: 4109/012

THE WORLD VIEW FORMULATED BY THE CHUCHE IDEA

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 85 pp 15-19

[Article by Kim Ch'ang-wo'n]

[Text] The chuche idea is a people-centered, scientific and revolutionary world view.

Identifying fundamental philosophical problems centered on people, the chuche idea redefined the view of the world based on a correct explanation of the position and role played by people in the world.

The view of the world described by the chuche idea is that the world is controlled by people and remade through the actions of people. A fundamental characteristic of the chuche idea is found in its formulation of a view of the world in which people occupy the central position, and therein is the source of its legitimacy, creativity and invincibility.

With the formulation of a new view of the world in the chuche idea, a powerful conceptual and theoretical weapon has been created that recognizes the world as being centered on people, and is capable of remaking it in a revolutionary manner.

Formulation of a correct view of the world is an important problem arising in the establishment of a scientific world view and reshaping the destiny of man.

A world view is a system comprised of opinions, viewpoints and positions concerning the world. Only through the formulation of an accurate view of the world can a correct world view be established that has the scientific understanding capable of defining what the world is and how to change and develop it.

A correct view of the world becomes a guidepost that must be referred to in the struggle to shape the destiny of man. Man lives in the world and shapes his destiny by objectifying the world. Consequently, only by possessing a scientific view of the world can he make active use of the inevitability of change and development in the world, and objectively shape his own destiny.

The philosophy which established a world view formulates a monolithic view of the world based on its own intrinsic nature. Man's view of the world is developed through long-term historical processes.

Ancient philosophers considered problems concerning the nature of the world and of whether or not the world changes and develops, and through the process of providing answers to them formulated their views of the world. The materialists said that the world was material in nature, and on that basis formed the view that the world was made up of that which is concrete, while the idealists claimed that the world was spiritual in nature, and insisted that the world was conceptual. Dialectics saw that the world is interrelated and moves and develops, and metaphysics recognized that the world is fixed and unchanging, and is set in motion only through tremendous energy.

The history of development of views of the world in the past was thus a history of conflict between two opposite schools of philosophy--the materialists and the idealists, and the dialectic and the metaphysical.

Marxist philosophy proved that the victory in this struggle went to the materialist and the dialectic. By combining materialism with the dialectic, Marxist philosophy demonstrated that the world is made up of the material, not knowledge or opinions, and that it moves and changes in accordance with its own laws, and not as the result of some supernatural "power." With the scientific explanation of the nature of the objective world and the laws governing its movement in Marxist philosophy, a tremendous boost was given to the establishment of a correct view of the world.

Under conditions where the material nature of the world and the overall laws governing its movement had been explained, the chuche idea newly set forth the problem of the position and role occupied by man in the world as the fundamental problem of philosophy, and proved that man is the master of all things and determines all things, and on that basis formulated a view of the world centered on man.

To formulate a view of the world centered on man means to make man the center of a philosophical inquiry, and to explain what is the relationship of the world to man and how it changes and develops.

Man is the master of the world and the prime mover that determines all things. Consequently, only by perceiving the world in its relationship with man can the most correct understanding of the world be gained. To understand the world in the context of its relationship with man fully satisfies the objective of establishing a world view. Inasmuch as a world view is established on the basis of man's need to make the world his objective in shaping his own destiny, only that view of the world that is formulated within the context of its relationship with man can serve as a true guidepost for life and struggle.

The view of the world formulated by the chuche idea focuses on man and therefore constitutes the most correct view of the real world.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"In formulating a new view of the world in which nature and society are controlled and remade by man, chuche philosophy has brilliantly solved the philosophical problem of an era in which the popular masses have appeared on the scene as the masters of their own destiny and history." ("On Several Problems Related to an Understanding of Chuche Philosophy" booklet, p 4).

The chuche idea has formulated the view that the world is controlled and remade by man.

The fact that the world is controlled by man means that the world serves mankind. On the basis of the principle that the master of the world is man, this provides an answer to the question of what the world is in the context of its relationship with man.

To say that the world is remade by man means that it is transformed into circumstances and conditions which are favorable to man. This is based on the principle that man is the main actor that determines all things, and provides an answer to the change and development of the world in its relationship with man.

That the world is controlled and remade by man is related to the fact that man is a most superior and powerful being possessed of independence, creativity and consciousness.

The world has been shaped through the inevitable combination of numerous creatures at various stages of physical development. These creatures occupy different positions in the world and play different roles. The role and position occupied in the world by these physical beings are formed as a result of the attributes they possess.

Man, as the most important element that shapes the world, occupies a special position and plays a special role. The special position and role occupied by man in the world result from his possession of independence, creativity and consciousness.

Independence is an attribute of man as the controller of the world, and is a manifestation of the position of master that man occupies in the world. Creativity is an attribute of man as the remaker of the world, and is an expression of the role of man in remaking the world. Knowledge is an attribute which regulates man's function as the controller and remaker of the world, and guarantees the position and role occupied by man in the world.

Given his independence, creativity and consciousness, man is not a simple part of the world, but occupies the position of the master that controls the world, and rather than playing the same role as other creatures, he performs the role of remaking nature. Consequently, the world is controlled by man and is remade and developed as a result of the role of man.

The chuche-type view which says that the world is controlled by man has no ties to the claim that the world was made with man as its focus.

Because the physical world has no limits in space and is infinite in terms of time, it cannot from the standpoint of time have either beginning or end, and in terms of space can have neither center nor limits. To say that the world is controlled by man does not mean that the world makes man its focal point, but rather that the world is transformed with the objective of serving man.

The chuche-type view which says that the world is remade and developed by man does not mean that all changes in the world are brought about by man.

In the changing and development of the world, there is both a process of development brought about by the objective consciousness of man, and a process of development that occurs spontaneously without any connection with man. The role of man as the remaker of the world is not performed in the process of spontaneous change in the world, but rather in the process of conscious change and development. Consequently, the chuche-type view that says that the world is developed by man is totally different from claiming that all changes in the world are wrought by man.

The view espoused by the chuche idea that the world is controlled and remade by man is fundamentally different from the religious view which ascribes to it a supernatural spiritual entity. The view of chuche philosophy concerning the world is a new view which endorses the opinion that the physical world exists in objective form outside of consciousness, and on that premise provides an understanding of the world in the context of its relationship with man, who is the controller and remaker of the world.

The chuche idea describes the inevitability of the world being controlled and remade by man.

The relationship of man with the world that surrounds him is a fundamental interrelationship of the world. Within this relationship, man is characterized by initiative, objective consciousness and voluntary action, and the world by passivity, non-objectivity and spontaneous genesis. The relationship of man with the world is that between a being which controls and remakes the world, and that which is controlled and transformed. Therefore, the world is inevitably controlled and remade by man. In this process, an even broader portion of the world is brought under the control of man, and the world is remade and developed as the independence of man is practically applied.

Man's aspirations and demands for an independent and creative life continuously increase. In order to satisfy these daily increasing aspirations and demands, man struggles to control and remake an ever-larger domain in the world.

Man's efforts to control and remake the world constitute a process of grasping and manipulating events in the outside world, and subordinating them to himself. Events in the outside world occur on their own without any relation to the intent of man. Therefore, if man is to broaden the portion of the

world remade to satisfy his aspirations and requirements for an independent and creative life, then he must subordinate the conduct of more events in the world to his own actions.

In contrast to other creatures which are capable only of adapting to the surrounding world, man, as the predominant entity in development of the physical world, possesses the creative capacity to subordinate the course of events to his own actions, and to control a large portion of the world and remake it. It is man who develops science and technology, and who builds powerful technological tools. Based on his own needs and a scientific understanding of the world, man establishes the objective of controlling a large domain in the world and carries them out using his creative capacity and technological means.

As a result of the actions of men, there is continuous expansion of the area of the world that they control, moving from a small environment to a much larger one, and from primitive forms of activity to those on a much higher level.

In the past men conquered the surface of the globe that was so closely tied to their lives, and today, not satisfied with that, have conquered the air and the geological processes inside the globe, and are launching research to extend their control out into space. In addition, men not only use and control simple forms of dynamic interaction, but have developed to the point of controlling physical, chemical and biological forms of interaction, as well as the highest form of interaction--social interaction.

The world has been continuously remade and developed by man to attain his independence.

Man is a most powerful and wise being who controls and remakes nature and society to suit his own intentions and needs. In contrast to animals that can only use what nature gives them, man, who lives a life of independence, aspires to get rid of the old, create the new and remake the world to suit his need to live independently. It is as a result of such aspirations and needs that the actions of man to remake the world are launched. The struggle to remake nature is initiated by the demand of the popular masses to be freed from the restraints of nature and to enjoy an independent life, and the struggle of the popular masses to remake nature is set in motion by the need to create socio-political conditions which will enable them to break free from class and racial constraints and enjoy an independent life.

Man not only has the need to control and remake the world, but also has the creative capability to do so. The actions of man to control and remake the world are buttressed by his creative capability.

The objects of man's creative action are nature and society. In nature and society there are events and phenomena that are favorable to the independent and creative life of man, and those that are not favorable. Based on his scientific knowledge about objective events, man transforms that which is unfavorable to that which is favorable and remakes that which is favorable

into something even more favorable, and revises that which has not lived up to his expectations.

Man's need to live independently as the master of the world is not static, but rather continuously increases, and his creative capacity to develop science and technology, and to devise technological means, also expands. Man broadens and intensifies his efforts to control and remake the world as his own creative capacity increases, and the world is accordingly remade and developed in the direction of greater fulfillment of man's independence.

As a result of the struggle of the popular masses to remake nature and society, the socialist system was established to subdue nature, which possessed tremendous destructive power and acted blindly, and to make it serve mankind, to purge the exploitative class and system that trampled on independence, and to guarantee an independent and creative life. This vividly demonstrated that the realm of man's control over the world had expanded, and that the world had been remade in the direction of fulfilling his independence.

The formulation of a new view of the world in the chuche idea was of tremendous significance in the establishment of a correct viewpoint and position concerning the world, and in the revolutionary struggle of the popular masses to achieve independence.

The chuche idea established a view of the world which conformed to the demands of our times, and brought about an epoch-making turning point in the development of the philosophical concepts of mankind.

The development of the times accompanies the development of a world view. Our day and age, in which the countless millions of working masses who had been oppressed and treated with contempt in days past appeared on the scene as masters of history, and began to freely and creatively remold the world and their own destinies, urgently demanded the formulation of a view of the world which corresponded to their position and role in the world. By focusing on man as the master of the world and formulating a view of the world in the context of its relationship with man, the chuche idea brilliantly solved the philosophical problem created by our times.

The chuche-type view of the world is a scientific view which correctly perceives the real world within the context of its relationship with man as the ruler and remolder of the world, and is a revolutionary view which sets forth the correct method for shaping the destiny of man. With the establishment by the chuche idea of a view of the world based on a reinterpretation of the world, mankind attained the higher stage of philosophical knowledge of perceiving the world in the context of its relationship with man.

The chuche idea has provided the working masses, including the working class, with a powerful weapon capable of remaking the world and shaping their own destiny.

By establishing a view of the world in which man, as the master of his own destiny, is made the focus of philosophical inquiry, the chuche idea provided a correct set of guidelines which enable the popular masses to rule and remake nature and society, and thereby to shape their own destiny.

With the formulation of a scientific and revolutionary view of the world in the chuche idea, a decisive blow was delivered to the various mystical and fatalistic views which deny the possibility that man can rule and remake the world, and preach the passive acceptance of a pre-ordained destiny. As a result of the chuche idea, the popular masses became possessed of the resolute conviction that they are capable of remaking the world and shaping their own destiny with their own strength, and, adhering to the correct method for remaking the world, were enabled to vigorously launch revolutionary struggle to fully attain their independence.

The truth, legitimacy and vitality of the world view formulated by the chuche idea have been vigorously proven in the practical application of our nation's revolution.

As a result of our people having accepted the chuche idea as a firm guidepost and struggling under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our nation, which had been a backward colonial-feudal society in the past, was transformed within a short period of time historically into an independent, self-reliant and defensively strong socialist power, and fundamentally altered its countenance as a nation by remaking nature and society.

Today the most superior socialist system has been firmly established in our nation through which the working masses have become masters of all things and all things serve the working masses, and all the people fully enjoy an independent and creative life. Modern cities and rural communities of socialist culture are spread throughout the nation, along with numerous factories and enterprises, and a vast irrigation network covers the whole nation. As part of the struggle to implement the nature remaking guidelines set forth by our party, land reclamation projects are being carried out on a huge scale so that new miracles are being created by which the barren land of the past is being transformed into fertile ground, and, as the land area increases, the geography of the nation is being changed.

The proud reality of our nation, in which the faces of nature and society are changing on a day-to-day basis, brilliantly proves the truth and vitality of the chuche idea which has shown the way so that the world has become an object ruled and remade by man, with the portion of the world brought under man's control through the struggle of the popular masses increasing with each passing day, and transformed into a world which better serves mankind.

The chuche idea has created a great reality in our nation, and has demonstrated its invincible power through the practical application of revolutionary struggle.

We must advance the final victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche by becoming more firmly armed with the world view of chuche, and living and acting in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea.

9082

CSO: 4109/012

THE REVOLUTIONARY CAMARADERIE AND SENSE OF OBLIGATION DISPLAYED AT THE TIME OF
ANTI-JAPANESE ARMED STRUGGLE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 85 pp 20-24

[Article by Kang Chun-mo]

[Text] The sacred revolutionary spirit of revolutionary camaraderie and obligation of Korean communists was brilliantly engraved in the course of victory in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Maintaining true comradely love and revolutionary obligation and placing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the center, members of anti-Japanese guerrilla units united firmly together and fought courageously, and in the process created a history of the most noble communist love for mankind.

Revolutionary camaraderie is true love forged among revolutionaries fighting for the same ideology and objective, and revolutionary obligation is a sense of honor that must be absolutely preserved among revolutionary comrades.

Revolutionary struggle begins with the banding together of individuals who are of the same mind, and achieves victory and advances through the power of the strength and unity of the broad masses. Revolution, therefore, makes people cut their family apron strings and forge new human bonds, revolutionary bonds of camaraderie and obligation. Those who have embarked on the path of revolution live and struggle within the bonds of camaraderie and obligation throughout their lives, and in the process become wonderfully prepared as revolutionaries who maintain endless loyalty to the leader as their obligation as revolutionary fighters, and as communists who possess a pure spiritual and moral demeanor.

Based as they are on loyalty to the revolutionary thought of the leader and to the revolutionary cause of the working class, revolutionary camaraderie and obligation form an important attitude which firmly unites revolutionary comrades together as one, and enables revolutionaries to give their lives in fighting for a worthwhile cause. True camaraderie and obligation are best displayed among communist revolutionaries who, based on the revolutionary world view of chuche, are united with a single ideological will and devote their all to fulfillment of the cause of chuche.

Members of anti-Japanese guerrilla units were revolutionaries who performed the critical mission of facing the brutal Japanese imperialists to gain national and class liberation, and revolutionary fighters who, holding aloft the banner of the chuche idea behind the leadership of the great General Kim Il-song, swept them aside like a great hurricane. Those members of anti-Japanese guerrilla units, who proved that on the path of struggle that which is most precious is one's comrade, and the most ardent and priceless love is that love between comrades, always displayed true camaraderie and obligation and brought them to blossom.

The revolutionary camaraderie and obligation displayed at the time of anti-Japanese armed struggle represent the most flawless and pure communist spirit which was formed on the path of revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of being endlessly loyal to the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"During past days of underground struggle and anti-Japanese armed struggle, many comrades braved hardship and danger to help and protect me." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 28, p 139)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who stepped to the helm of the Korean revolution when our nation was bathed in a sea of blood and our revolution was enduring the pain of its birth, harbored the firm conviction that revolution was inconceivable without the popular masses, and thus nurtured a new generation of communists and rallied the broad masses, carving a brilliant history of revolutionary camaraderie and obligation.

Even in the bitter days of anti-Japanese armed struggle the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song drew guerrilla unit members to his broad and warm bosom with the noble love of nurturing young communists at the dawning of the Korean revolution, giving them sustenance and tenaciously preparing them as ardent revolutionaries.

The fact that even today the hearts of our people are touched by stories about the "cup of rice flour," and about how he grieved so much for his fallen comrades that he personally composed their memorials and came back over a path of 100 ri to bury them, and that he opened with his own parental outstretched hand the path of rebirth to fighters suffering from bitter hardships, served to draw a vivid picture of the revolutionary camaraderie and obligation maintained by the respected and beloved leader. Experiencing with his fighters hardships and privations in life-or-death situations and sharing their joys, sorrows and destinies, the respected and beloved leader was the most respected and great comrade and beloved parent of anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members and comrades.

The broad embrace and great loving bosom of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who maintained the highest form of communist morality in caring for, loving and nurturing revolutionary fighters, were the fountainhead which made it possible to forge true comradely bonds among guerrilla unit members, and to fight to the end with the same ideology.

It was anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members who set the example of entrusting their own destiny and that of the fatherland and the revolution to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who showed them the true path of revolution with the light of the immortal chuche idea, nurturing them as revolutionary fighters with the great love of revolutionary camaraderie, and who glorified it with loyalty on that course.

Perceiving the repayment of the boundless affection and great concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as their moral obligation and revolutionary mission, anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members maintained an unchanging spirit of loyalty on the path of following the leader, and never wavered from their immortal obligation as revolutionary fighters upholding the respected and beloved general.

Grounded on the attitude and position of revering revolution and leader, anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members unhesitantly gave up family and youth to walk the 10 thousand ri of bloody anti-Japanese war, becoming the fortress and shield which provided ironclad protection to the headquarters of the revolution at the height of every threat. They considered their life's ambition to be that of being buried on Mt Paektu, where the great general was, when they died, and rallied as one around the general so as to push their way forcefully through the trials of revolution. Taking to heart that only by following the path indicated by the general could the fatherland be restored and revolutionary victory attained, anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members implemented the chuche line and strategic guidelines of the Korean revolution, and guarded the purity of their revolutionary obligation, whether roaming free in the depths of primieval forests or in the instant when life was snuffed out at the guillotine in prison.

The noble custom of revolutionary obligation on the part of anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members who lived and fought only for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, even though they lived for but a short time and fought their life away, and who entrusted their destiny totally to the leader and repaid his love with loyalty, was the spiritual prime mover which gave rise to the invincible unity and solidarity of anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks.

In fusing destiny with the leader and rallying firmly around him, based on resolute faith and obligation, is found the fundamental characteristic of the revolutionary camaraderie and obligation maintained by anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members.

The revolutionary camaraderie and obligation displayed at the time of anti-Japanese armed struggle also constitute a sacred revolutionary love conceived and proven in the flames of the most bitter struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"....the entire course of anti-Japanese armed struggle was a glorious course of struggle in which anti-Japanese guerrillas endured all manner of privations and fought against the Japanese imperialists with a noble spirit of revolutionary camaraderie. ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" ibid., p. 140)

At every step of the process of anti-Japanese armed struggle there were uncountable ordeals where life-or-death situations and perilous journeys had to be confronted. Nevertheless, anti-Japanese guerrillas considered it to be glorious to sacrifice themselves for their comrades, and shared their destinies with them, giving up their own lives if it meant saving a comrade facing danger. To sacrifice one's life without hesitation if necessary for a comrade, determined to live together or die together for the revolution, became an cardinal principle which could not be violated in the life and struggle of anti-Japanese fighters.

Because they possessed the great power of such revolutionary camaraderie, when an urgent situation would arise in battle with the enemy and a comrade was placed in danger, anti-Japanese guerrillas would demonstrate their sense of self-sacrifice, drawing the enemy off in another direction, or plunging without hesitation into an enemy encirclement from which there could be no return, to save the revolutionary comrade.

In 1937 a unit of the Korean Peoples Revolutionary Army, heeding the call of the respected and beloved Comrade Commander, embarked on an arduous march toward Mt Paektu, where the headquarters of the revolution was located. When the unit arrived at the bank of a river and began crossing the river by boat, Japanese imperialist "expiditionary forces" cut them off from the ferry point. This was indeed a perilous situation which within an instant could have a dire outcome. The unit commander, whose first thought was for his revolutionary comrades, pushed the boat loaded with the guerrillas off toward the far shore, climbed up a hill on the near shore and drew the attention of the enemy. By so doing he saved his comrades from the fire of the enemy, and assured the success of his unit's river-crossing operation.

The lofty spirit of fusing life and blood if for a revolutionary comrade, giving one's all with no fear of sacrificing oneself, is demonstrated in the noble height of the camaraderie and obligation maintained by anti-Japanese guerrillas. It was within the context of such ardent comradely love and trust that anti-Japanese guerrillas did not fail in their obligation as true revolutionary fighters of the leader, and bravely walked the path of resolute struggle in which they sacrificed their lives.

The revolutionary camaraderie and obligation maintained by anti-Japanese guerrillas were shining examples of love for mankind fully demonstrated in the process of living with their comrades and pushing aside the severe trials and obstacles of the revolution. And it is precisely for that reason that the example of revolutionary camaraderie and obligation displayed by anti-Japanese guerrillas is so noble and beautiful, and possesses such enormous attraction and power of influence.

The revolutionary camaraderie and obligation so fully demonstrated at the time of anti-Japanese armed struggle also constitute a lofty and principled love which made it possible to continuously glorify the noble political life of revolutionaries, and to fight loyally on the path of revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Love among revolutionary comrades made it possible for individuals to preserve their political life and fight to the end in glorious revolutionary ranks." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" ibid., p. 139)

The true life of revolutionaries is found in the glorification of their own noble political lives. Political life is properly maintained when it is lived within the assistance and sustenance of organization and comrades. Even though the path of revolution is extremely long and difficult, revolutionaries who live as the object of true comradely love can preserve and glorify the political life provided by the leader, and fight to the end in revolutionary ranks.

Anti-Japanese guerrillas were revolutionaries who glorified together the lofty political life given to them by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The ranks of anti-Japanese guerrillas, which were ruled by a noble spirit of revolutionary camaraderie and obligation, were filled with a revolutionary attitude by which all guerrillas always considered the political life of their comrades as just as precious as their own lives, and by which they helped and guided each other in order to preserve and glorify it to the end.

Anti-Japanese guerrillas always loved their revolutionary organization and treated it with respect, faithfully carrying out the tasks that had been assigned by the organization, and held back nothing in helping and guiding each other in order to live at all times with a firm foundation in the organization. Having established a revolutionary organizational viewpoint and a self-conscious spirit of organizational life with the firm support of organization and comrades, anti-Japanese guerrillas were solidly prepared as revolutionaries with firm political beliefs and a strong sense of organization and discipline, and were enabled to further glorify their lofty political life on the path of revolution.

The love of anti-Japanese guerrillas who viewed the political life of comrades as precious and endeavored to glorify their lofty title as revolutionaries was something of fundamental principle.

Although anti-Japanese guerrillas had their shortcomings, such unprincipled behavior as glossing things over or passing them off unattended was absolutely not permitted. When comrades committed errors, anti-Japanese guerrillas felt just as bad as if it had been their own fault, and considered it their noble duty to provide proper assistance so that such errors could be corrected. They provided guidance so that shortcomings and errors arising in the life of the unit, from outward appearance to work and life and billeting management, and of course in the tense time before battle, as well as in the difficult circumstances of continued struggle and marches, were never compromised with, even though they may have been insignificant, but were criticized at the proper time and corrected.

On the basis of such warm brotherly concern among revolutionary comrades, anti-Japanese guerrillas were able to walk the straight and narrow path of fatherland restoration, never turning their backs on their obligations to their comrades, and to continuously glorify their lofty title as true revolutionary fighters of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

With the glorious anti-Japanese armed ranks overflowing with the communist spirit of true comradely love and sacred obligation, bonds of kinship which could not be torn apart by any means, and a solidarity of anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks rooted deeply in ties of comradeship centering on the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, were created and solidified, and a firm guarantee for victory in the anti-Japanese war was established.

The example of anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who truly lived by the spirit of revolutionary camaraderie and obligation serves as a glorious pattern which shows at a sacred height just how bonds between leader and fighter, and those among comrades, should be formed, and just what the true comradely love of revolutionaries should encompass.

The noble tradition of revolutionary camaraderie and obligation created and fully displayed at the time of glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle forms the spiritual and moral foundation for further solidifying the invincible unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks centered on the great leader and the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The fact that today the party and leader believe in the people, and the people follow party and leader on the path of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea, rallying firmly together with a single ideology and will so as to advance steadily along the path of rapid victory in revolution and construction, constitutes the revolutionary character and proud reality of our society as it gloriously embodies the spirit of revolutionary camaraderie and obligation of the time of anti-Japanese armed struggle. Our people are upholding the respected and beloved leader and the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il with the same conviction and obligation that anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs upheld the great General Kim Il-song in days past, and are responding to the leadership of party and leader with endless loyalty.

Having rallied firmly around the party and the leader so as to achieve great victories in revolution and construction, and armed with unity, our people are clearing a path to the future of the revolution. The target of the revolution, however, has not changed, and the path that we must yet traverse is extremely long and arduous.

All party members and workers must gloriously continue our noble tradition of revolutionary camaraderie and obligation so fully displayed at the time of anti-Japanese armed struggle, and thereby further temper the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks and vigorously accelerate the final victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche initiated in the forests of Paektu.

9082
CSO: 4109/012

THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM OF OUR NATION WHICH BEARS RESPONSIBILITY AND CARES FOR THE DESTINY AND LIVES OF THE WORKING MASSES

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 85 pp 25-30

[Article by Kim Cho'n-su]

[Text] The socialist system of our nation is a most outstanding social system which takes complete responsibility for and cares for the destiny and lives of the popular masses. Under our nation's socialist system, the popular masses have become real masters of their own destiny and true beneficiaries of all of the material wealth of society.

Only a social system where the working masses are true masters of their own destiny and of society, and where all things serve the working masses, can become a most excellent social system which takes responsibility for and cares for the destiny and lives of the popular masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The socialist system of our nation is a most superior social system in which the working masses are masters of everything and everything in society serves the working masses." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 8, p 337)

The position and role of individuals are determined by the social system, and the social system itself is a set of important conditions which are applied when the working masses shape their own destiny.

The question of how worthwhile a life people can live has always been a problem of great concern to them in conjunction with the development of the society. As a social being, man is always thinking about, and launching struggle with respect to, the question of what his own destiny will be and how to shape it, and what the ultimate goal of life is and how to reach it.

Following the advent of the class society, people sought and struggled for a long period of time for such a society in which everyone could live happily, free from exploitation and coercion. This process of struggle was a sacred one in which the popular masses remade society to suit their own ideas and needs.

If the popular masses are to truly shape their own destiny, then social relationships must be continuously remade to conform to the demands and interests of independence. This is because it is not the shaping of the individual destinies of men, but rather in the context of shaping the destiny of social organization, class and people. Inasmuch as people live within social relationships, the process of shaping their destiny is a process of struggle to purge all manner of constraints and coercion from relationships among people. The exploitation and coercion of man by man infringes upon the freedom of people, and is a major factor in bestowing a wretched destiny upon the popular masses. In order for the popular masses to become true masters of their own destiny, they must first of all attain a sense of socio-political independence.

A sense of socio-political independence is attained only with the establishment of an advanced social system which purges exploitation and coercion from all aspects of social existence, and guarantees political rights, freedom and a happy life to the popular masses. Only by establishing an advanced socialist system can the popular masses become true masters of society and remake their own destiny in an independent and creative manner.

The socialist system of our nation embodies the chuche idea, and as a result the working masses are masters of all things and everything in society serves them. Only such a social system takes complete responsibility for and cares for the destiny and lives of the popular masses.

First of all, under the socialist system of our nation the popular masses have taken control of national sovereignty and the means of production, and thereby have become true masters of all things and of their own destiny.

The fact that the social system takes responsibility for and cares for the destiny of the popular masses guarantees them the position and role of masters of society, and is itself gloriously attained only when the popular masses take control of national sovereignty and the means of production. Inasmuch as the position of people is determined depending on whether or not they possess national sovereignty and the means of production, in order for the popular masses to become true masters of their own destiny they must take control of national sovereignty and the means of production into their own hands.

Because the working masses in an exploitative society do not possess national sovereignty and the means of production, they do not become masters of society, but rather the objects of exploitation and coercion, and are subjected to all manner of insult and contempt. In the capitalist society, where money rules all things, the value of people is determined on the basis of money and the person without money is treated as a nonentity.

Only by taking control over national sovereignty and the means of production can the popular masses secure the right of their own political and economic control, and enjoy an independent and creative life.

Our nation's socialist system, in which national sovereignty and the means of production have been placed in the hands of the people, actually guarantees political freedom and rights to the popular masses.

Free participation in socio-political life is of utmost importance in shaping the destiny of people. The political life of people is one of the fundamental areas of life which allows them to enjoy true living as social beings. Only when people participate freely in all social activities and political life can they become true masters of nation and society, and continuously remake society to conform to their own intent. If a person spends his life as a social outcast and does not have political freedom or rights, he is as if dead as a social being, and the destiny of such a person is pitiful. If the popular masses are to control and glorify their own socio-political lives, they must have the right and freedom to participate freely in social activity and political life. Only when true political freedom and rights are guaranteed to the popular masses can they become masters of their own destiny and true masters of society.

In our nation all workers participate freely in state social activity and political life.

Under a popular form of government all workers have the right to vote and be elected to office, without regard to sex, occupation, wealth, education or party affiliation, and they are guaranteed the freedom and right of various political activities such as speech, press, assembly and demonstration.

Today our people, who once lived without any rights, participate actively in the political affairs of the nation as masters of sovereignty, and fully exercise all rights.

In our nation all workers belong to established political organizations where they can continuously glorify their own political lives.

All political freedoms and rights enjoyed by our people are thoroughly guaranteed by law.

In contrast to the northern half of the republic, the working masses in South Korea today are not the masters of sovereignty and the means of production, and as a result possess neither political freedoms nor rights.

In South Korean society, the popular masses are oppressed whenever they display even rudimentary political ambition, let alone the exercise of sovereignty, and are thrown in jail if they even speak of unification. In a South Korean society that has been transformed into a living hell where fascism and terrorism reign supreme, people cannot even conceive of political freedom or rights. The clamoring of the South Korean puppets about "national equality," "safeguarding human rights" and "welfare society" are nothing but deceitful stratagems to preserve their reactionary system of exploitation.

Having been universally transformed into a prison without bars, South Korean society is the antithesis of the northern half of the republic.

The division of north and south bespeaks the fact that the socialist system of the northern half of the republic is the most superior social system which has

made the popular masses true masters of their own destiny, and actually guarantees political freedom and rights to them.

The socialist system of our nation also has all things serve the working masses, and thereby truly guarantees their material well-being.

If the popular masses are to become masters of their own destiny and true masters of society, they must not only be masters of national sovereignty and the means of production, but all the actual beneficiaries of all material wealth.

All of the activities of people, including their socio-political life, are based on fixed material conditions. Even though the political conditions which make possible participation in national social life may have been provided, an independent and creative life for the people cannot be achieved without the creation of the material conditions which actually sustain it. Only the society which focuses all of the material assets created in the society on improving the welfare of the popular masses can become a truly people-oriented society.

Under the socialist system of our nation, the state is responsible for and provides for the material well-being of the working masses.

Getting the people to live a good life together and improving their material well-being in a planned manner constitute the ultimate principle behind our state activities. A prosperous and flourishing material life for the people of our nation is absolutely guaranteed by the government of the republic. Today all workers in our nation are guaranteed a job suited to their abilities and skills, safe working conditions and excellent holiday facilities by the state, and the state also takes responsibility for and cares for those who have lost the ability to work and the old or young who do not have anyone to look after them.

In addition, it goes without saying that everyone has the right to eat in our nation from the day they are born, and all workers are fully provided by the state with the necessities of life, including housing. Furthermore, the tax system which had been handed down through history has been completely eliminated in our nation, so that all the people have been totally liberated from the burden of taxes.

In our nation, which has implemented a free universal education system and a free medical care system, the 8.5 million children and students who make up half the population are being raised and educated by state and society, and modern hospitals have been built throughout the nation and sanitariums converted into hospitals, with the result that everyone receives excellent medical care from the state, and the average life span has increased by 36 years compared to pre-liberation days.

Our people today have no worries about getting a job, about food, clothing or shelter, or about educating their children, and live a uniformly good life and study to their heart's content.

With the rapid development of the economy and culture under our nation's socialist system, the material well-being of the people is continuously improving. In our nation, where the results of labor are used in social development and improving the welfare of the workers, the lives of the people are made more prosperous and flourishing as production and construction are developed and as the assets of society increase.

In the capitalist society, however, the small exploitative class gets richer with each passing day, while in contrast the large mass of working people become poorer and cannot escape a wretched life. In the United States, which professes to be the "richest" of the capitalist societies, most of the nation's wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few plutocrats, while 4 million homeless people wander the streets.

South Korea is today a living hell in which the phenomenon of "the rich get richer while the poor get poorer" has reached the extreme. Special interests, including the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, not only control half of South Korea's assets, but also use devious means to exploit and plunder the working masses in order to increase their wealth. In contrast, the living conditions of the working people get worse every day. In South Korea today the number of people who do not have a job, or if they do have one cannot work regularly, approaches 10 million. Those who somehow manage to hold on to a job barely get by on starvation wages. South Korea is in fact a society of "the rich get rich while the poor get poorer," where the working masses cannot escape from a destiny of shabby clothes and starvation no matter how diligently they work.

Such a situation, in which the differences between rich and poor become more aggravated with each passing day, and poorly clothed and ill-fed people--including talented individuals--are driven deeper into a life of despair from which they cannot escape, demonstrates the reactionary nature of a South Korean society which has been transformed into a living hell.

The two social systems which exist in a state of division in north and south vividly prove in actual fact the superiority of the socialist system over capitalism.

As a result of the most superior socialist system which exists in our nation, our people have indeed been completely freed from all manner of exploitation and coercion, having been guaranteed the freedoms and rights of true masters of state and society, and enjoy a life of even greater material well-being as the economy and culture develop. The endless glorification of the dignity and value of each and every person is the true nature of the socialist system established in our nation.

Under the wise leadership of party and leader the right to freedom of our people is fully guaranteed and their creativity continuously manifested, and our nation's socialist system fully demonstrates its superiority while undergoing continuous solidification and development.

As our nation's socialist system grows stronger with each passing day, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique plot viciously to destroy

our system, employing all means and methods to rant and rave in slandering and defaming it.

Specifically, they are stepping up more than at any other time their reactionary ideological offensive to paralyze the class consciousness and national independence consciousness of the people.

We absolutely must not allow any tendency to put window dressing on capitalism or to eat away at the socialist system to creep in upon us.

Party organizations and functionaries are faced with the important task of strengthening indoctrination in order to foster a clear understanding of the superiority of the socialist system among party members and workers, so as to heighten their patriotic zeal and class consciousness, and thereby resolutely preserve this system and continuously solidify and develop it.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"....the incomparable superiority of our nation's socialist system and the manner in which it was created must be deeply inculcated among the people, so that they will defend the gains of revolution with their lives and further glorify the socialist system of chuche."

Feelings of passionate love and endless sacrifice for the socialist system become fully displayed when there is a clear understanding of what it took to create this system.

We must inculcate in party members and workers a clear understanding that

the socialist system of our nation is the noble achievement of revolution created through arduous struggle under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our nation's socialist system, which provides a worthwhile life for our people and guarantees the happiness of our descendants, would not be conceivable were it not for the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song forced his way along modern history's most arduous and bitter path to restore to our people the fatherland that

had been lost, and established the most developed socialist system in this land that had been ruled by backwardness and poverty. Continuous progress has been made following the leadership of the great leader, with the result that under the socialist system of our nation, our people have come upon a golden age of national prosperity never before seen in their history. With the socialist system established by the great leader, our people have become true masters of their own destiny and a most proud and dignified people who are in the process of creating a new life of happiness.

Party organizations must foster among party members and workers a deep appreciation for the immortal achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who created our socialist system and established today's flourishing and prosperous socialist fatherland, so that they will continuously love the socialist system of our nation and devote everything to its solidification and development.

In addition, they must be fully aware of the immortal achievements and wise leadership of our party as it continuously glorifies the socialist system of our nation and unfolds a bright future for it. This means that party members and workers must be firmly convinced that the glorious today and shining tomorrow of the socialist system would be inconceivable apart from the bosom of the party, entrust their own destiny and that of their descendants without question to the party, and sacrifice themselves to the struggle for the proud future of the socialist fatherland.

Another problem that is important in indoctrination with regard to the superiority of the socialist system is for party members and workers to be imbued with the lofty national pride and dignity that comes from living in this system.

Great national dignity and pride are prime movers in shaping the destiny of the people, and constitute a firm guarantee for the eternal prosperity of the socialist system.

Only when there is great national dignity and pride can one possess the spirit of fervent patriotism which takes responsibility for the destiny and future of one's own nation and people, and resolutely defend the position of master and perform the role of master in revolution and construction. The person who does not possess dignity and pride concerning the superiority and strength of the socialist system of his own nation, however, cannot defend the dignity and glory of fatherland and people, and eventually slips into national nihilism and flunkeyism.

Our people have unending love for the socialist system of our nation and view as most precious their great pride and dignity in living and working in this system.

Today the revolutionary peoples of the world have high praise for the socialist system of our nation, calling it a "socialist model nation" from which much can be learned and obtained.

We must fully imbue party members and workers with the national dignity and pride that comes from living and waging revolution in a socialist system that is so highly praised for its superiority by the people of the world, and thereby get them to strive to further glorify the prestige and glory of our people.

Gaining a full appreciation for the power of the socialist system is another important problem in indoctrinating party members and workers with the superiority of the socialist system.

Today our nation, which in the past couldn't even produce a single quality farm implement, has been transformed into a socialist power possessed of the economic strength to produce with its own resources the modern equipment and precision machines needed to make the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific. Only by fully appreciating this power can the people boldly move ahead, firmly believing in their own strength, and successfully fulfill even the cause of independent reunification of the fatherland. It was this incomparably strong economic foundation that made it possible for the Red Cross Society of the DPRK to adopt the the fraternal measure last September of sending extensive relief assistance, including rice, to South Korean flood victims within a very short period of time.

The burden carried by our republic under conditions of confrontation with the U.S. imperialists while building socialism is extremely great.

Our republic must always expend great effort in defending the legacy of revolution in complex circumstances, and carry out its sacred mission of planned improvement of the welfare of the people. Solving the problems of fatherland reunification and uniformly and rapidly developing the standard of living of the workers simultaneously is by no means an easy task.

Party members and workers must fully appreciate the enormous revolutionary tasks that we must carry out and the situation confronting our nation, and fully recognize just how great are the blessings enjoyed by our people as the result of a powerful socialist system. This means that they must evaluate all things from a firm revolutionary position, and always conduct their lives in a frugal and revolutionary manner.

The reality of a Korea divided into north and south shows that the two social systems have engendered marked differences in all areas.

Through indoctrination by comparison of the social systems that exist in north and south, we must strive for party members and workers to fully understand the reactionary nature of South Korean society and to absolutely detest it, while viewing the socialist system established in the northern half of the republic as being as precious as their eyes, and, possessed on the lofty ideological consciousness that without this system it would not be possible to live or wage revolution, to defend their socialist fatherland from any and all provocation plots of the enemy.

In conjunction with indoctrination concerning the superiority of the socialist system, preplanning and supervising the work of continuously solidifying and developing this system also constitutes an important problem.

In order to solidify the socialist system so as to fully demonstrate its superiority, people's government organs and the role of their functionaries must be enhanced.

The people's government is the representative of the right to independence of the working masses and the organizer of their creative capabilities. In addition, the people's government is the family head who is responsible for the lives of the popular masses, and the guarantor of an independent and

creative life for the working masses. Only by enhancing the capabilities and role of the people's government can our state social system be solidified and its superiority fully demonstrated, and an independent and creative life be more fully guaranteed to the people.

To faithfully serve the working masses is the glorious mission of the people's government.

In order for the people's government to fulfill its mission as a servant of the people, it must first of all thoroughly implement democracy in its own activities.

Only by thoroughly implementing democracy in the activities of the people's government can it safeguard the right to freedom of the working masses and correctly organize and mobilize their creative capabilities, and fully guarantee their position and role as masters of state and society.

People's government organs and their functionaries must always be deeply concerned with viewing the protection and safeguarding of the interests of the working masses as a revolutionary mission in their work, thoroughly reflect the wishes and needs of the popular masses in the work of government organs, and solve all problems in accordance with the interests of the masses.

Also of importance in the work of the people's government is to responsibly take care of the material needs of the people.

Responsibly caring for the people's standard of living is one of the key missions of the people's government. Only by enhancing the role of the people's government so as to strengthen guidance over economic construction and cultural construction, and to properly organize the lives of the people, can the nation be made to prosper and the material standard of living of the people be systematically improved.

Possessed of deep awareness that they are the family heads who are responsible for the lives of the people and the servants of the people, people's government organs and their functionaries must put every effort into correctly organizing and guiding the work of accelerating production and construction, and thoroughly implementing the party's guidelines on bringing about a light industry revolution and a service revolution, so as to substantially improve the material standard of living of our people within a short period of time and make more concrete the enormous concern bestowed upon the people by party and leader.

We must further intensify the work of indoctrination in order to fully display the superiority of our nation's socialist system in a manner suited to the new demands of revolutionary development, and strive for all the people to possess a resolute belief in the legitimacy and victory of the cause of socialism and to fight vigorously for the final victory of our revolution.

9082

CSO: 4109/012

CLASS INDOCTRINATION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REVOLUTIONARY WORLD VIEW

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 85 pp 31-34

[Article by Cho So'ng-mo]

[Text] Strengthening class indoctrination so as to nurture individuals as true communist revolutionaries with a firmly established revolutionary world view is one of the fundamental problems arising in the vigorous acceleration of the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The revolutionary struggle of the working class to fulfill its historic mission is carried out within the fierce class struggle of "who is for whom?", and within the intensive struggle to overcome such reactionary ideas as capitalism and achieve the overall victory of the revolutionary ideology of the working class.

Consequently, only by firmly arming people with a revolutionary world view can they correctly apply a working class viewpoint and position, without being shaken by the influence of any unhealthy ideas, and, overthrowing the capitalist system, fight to the end for the fulfillment of the cause of socialism and communism.

To establish a revolutionary world view means to possess the firm awareness and will to become armed with an ideology which transforms the old society in a revolutionary manner--in other words, with the revolutionary thought and viewpoint of smashing the old exploitative society and class--and fighting to the end for victory in the cause of communism.

The work of firmly arming the popular masses, including the working class, with a revolutionary world view must be more vigorously launched as revolution becomes more intense and struggle more difficult.

The hundred years of history of the communist movement vividly shows that the question of whether or not people inculcate class awareness and become armed with a revolutionary world view is an extremely critical problem which determines the success or failure of revolution and its future course.

The emphasis of our party is for party members and workers to thoroughly establish a revolutionary world view based on the current stage of

revolutionary development and the conditions that have been created, and to think and struggle in a revolutionary manner.

In the requirement of our party for the firm establishment of a revolutionary world view is reflected its intent to nurture all party members and workers as true communist revolutionaries possessing a working class view and position, and a strong revolutionary spirit, and thereby to carry out to completion the revolutionary cause of chuche conceived in the forests of Paektu, even as history moves on and the generations change. In the unfailing implementation of this requirement lays the true path for all party members and workers to follow our party and fight courageously to the end without wavering, even when confronted by difficult trials and obstacles.

That which occupies a key position in establishing a revolutionary world view among the people is the strengthening of class indoctrination to arm them with the class consciousness of the working class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Class indoctrination is ideological indoctrination to arm individuals with the ideology of the working class. Its fundamental objective lays in heightening the class awareness of the workers so that they fight class enemies without compromising, and walk through fire and water in the struggle to preserve their own class interests." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol. 17, p. 80)

The revolutionary world view of individuals is formed through a fixed process of development of ideological consciousness. A revolutionary world view is firmly established through a process that begins with recognition of the essential nature of social phenomena, especially with regard to the reactionary nature of exploitative society, and then moves to a hatred of the exploitative class and exploitative system, class enlightenment, striking out against class enemies, and possession of the consciousness of building socialist and communist societies.

If a revolutionary world view is to be firmly established among people in accordance with the inevitable process of raising their consciousness, ideological indoctrination, and in particular class indoctrination, must be continuously strengthened.

Class indoctrination, as indoctrination to raise the class consciousness of workers, has important applicability in establishing a revolutionary world view.

First of all, class indoctrination gets people to come into firm possession of a working class viewpoint.

A person's world view is based on class consciousness which reflects class interests. That which reflects class interests and class demands arising from the basic texture of the world view is class consciousness. The viewpoint with which one looks at the world depends on one's class interests and class consciousness. The working class starts with the interests of the working

masses so as to view the world in a scientific and revolutionary manner, and the exploitative class views the world in an unscientific and reactionary manner based on its own interests. Individuals can establish a revolutionary view of the world when they base it on class consciousness which reflects the interests of the working class, which is the most revolutionary class.

A high level of class consciousness is formed when there is recognition of the reactionary nature of exploitative society, and when there is a high level of understanding of the plunderous exploitative character of the exploitative class.

Class indoctrination raises class consciousness among party members and workers by getting them to thoroughly recognize the reactionary nature and corruption of imperialism and the exploitative system, and the exploitative class's brutal exploitation of and plunderous behavior toward the popular masses, and to understand the principles and methods of class, class struggle and revolutionary struggle.

Inasmuch as class indoctrination is indoctrination to thus raise class consciousness among party members and workers, the vigorous launching of class indoctrination serves as an important method for correctly establishing their working class viewpoint.

Class indoctrination also fosters a communist revolutionary spirit in individuals.

Communist revolutionary spirit coupled with a working class viewpoint constitute a key element in a revolutionary world view.

The revolutionary world view is not just a viewpoint and position which look at physical phenomena in terms of the interests of the working class, but also a communist revolutionary spirit with which to fight fiercely on behalf of the working masses which include the working class. Only the person who not only has a fixed working class viewpoint and position, but who also endlessly hates the exploitative class and system and possesses the communist revolutionary spirit of resolutely fighting for his own class and system, can be said to be a person with a solid revolutionary world view.

The key elements of the communist revolutionary spirit are loyalty to the party and leader who serve as representatives and protectors of the interests of the working class, a sense of boundless self-sacrifice for the working class and people, a burning hatred and detestation of enemies of the revolution, and the spirit of defending the integrity of the revolution and fighting fiercely to the end without the slightest hesitation, regardless of the situation.

Class indoctrination is an important means for getting people to possess a communist revolutionary spirit. Class indoctrination fosters among party members and workers the revolutionary awareness that they must despise imperialism and the exploitative system and smash class enemies, and inculcates the revolutionary spirit of fighting to the end for socialism and communism, never abandoning their revolutionary integrity no matter what obstacles or ordeals may stand in their way. Only by possessing such a revolutionary

spirit can people become strong communists who devote everything to party, leader, working class and popular masses, and, passionately loving their own class and their own fatherland, sacrifice themselves in fighting for revolution, fatherland and comrades.

By thus firmly inculcating a working class viewpoint and communist revolutionary spirit, class indoctrination has positive applicability in the establishment of a revolutionary world view.

The situation that has been created in our nation today and the reality of continued intensification of revolution demand, more than at any previous time, that class indoctrination to firmly establish a revolutionary world view among party members and workers be further strengthened.

The situation in our nation has become even more tense as a result of the new war scheming of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Fierce class struggle with enemies is carried out not just at times of decisive battle when bullets are flying, but also at times like today during the building of socialism. Today the U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are running amuck in stepping up their aggressive scheming and anti-communist commotion against the northern half of the republic.

The scheming of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique against our people have reached a critical stage. They have transformed South Korea into a nuclear base and whirlpool of fascism, and brought the situation to the verge of war. Last November the U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique committed the murderous atrocity of shooting to death in broad daylight military policemen of our side who were performing their normal duties, and in so doing not only proved once again that they are the heinous enemies of the Korean people and the most villainous murderers in the world, but also further strained the situation. In crazily whipping up anti-communist and anti-republic commotions, they are viciously scheming to undermine the firm revolutionary belief of the working class and the popular masses in socialism and communism.

In a situation where the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are railing about frantically and sharpening the edges of their bayonets, only by further strengthening class indoctrination among party members and workers and firmly establishing a revolutionary world view can they be thoroughly imbued with the ideological and spiritual preparedness that will enable them to smash the reactionary ideological offensive of the enemy with the revolutionary ideological offensive of the working class, and to fight fiercely against their risky aggressive schemes.

As the new generations appear on the scene as the primary force of the revolution, and as the lives of the people become more happy and full, the strengthening of class indoctrination becomes an even more important problem.

When the exploitative class is purged and a socialist system established, a resplendent path is opened along which the workers can enjoy a happy life of material well-being. So saying, the work of strengthening class

indoctrination among party members and workers cannot be relaxed even the slightest bit. Our new generations live a happy life in the bosom of the party, having never lived under the exploitative system of the past or experienced the bitter trials of war.

In today's circumstances, where all workers have no worries about the basic necessities of life and enjoy a cultured living environment, in the event class indoctrination for establishing a revolutionary world view is relaxed even the slightest, the people could become satisfied with their full and happy lives and fall prey to the exploitation and coercion of the past. Furthermore, they would become incapable of correctly evaluating all problems from a class position and viewpoint, and would tremble before even the slightest problem, unable to think of pushing their way through it. Should that be the case, it would be possible that they would surrender to the problems that crop up from time to time in the course of revolutionary struggle, and leave unattended the fundamental interests of the revolution and the demands of the party. The ideological consciousness of people is not etched in stone. It can change as conditions and circumstances change. Therefore, class indoctrination must not be relaxed for even an instant, but continuously intensified.

We must firmly establish a revolutionary world view among party members and workers by further strengthening class indoctrination in accordance with the demands of actual development.

Of first importance in strengthening class indoctrination is for all party members and workers to be conscious of their own class nature, and to at all times live and act on the basis of a working class viewpoint and position.

Living and acting on the basis of a working class position, without forgetting one's own class nature, is an important attitude which must be maintained by true communist revolutionaries. Only by not forgetting one's own class nature is it possible to never forget the wretched lessons of past exploitation and coercion, no matter how much time passes or how much life improves, and to always live in a revolutionary manner and perceive work as being accomplished through struggle from a working class position.

Our revolutionary cause, which must follow the arduous path of revolution, demands that party members and workers be indoctrinated so that they adhere to a sense of revolutionary principle. If people are not class indoctrinated, they may become satisfied with the life of today and come to dislike revolution, and various tendencies to slacken off which block progress may arise.

Through class indoctrination we must make party members, workers and the new generation clearly aware of the wretched position of our people in the past when they lost their nation and suffered contempt and derision, so that they will always live and act on the basis of a working class position and fight resolutely, possessed of a solid sense of revolutionary principle.

Also of importance in class indoctrination is for party members and workers to fully understand the reactionary nature of imperialist aggressors and the

exploitive class, and to fight to the end without compromising against class enemies.

Aggression and plunder are the essence of imperialism and the exploitive class. These do not change with the passage of time, and in fact become more vicious with each passing day. Those engaged in revolution must strengthen their spirit of despising class enemies, and possess the high ideological consciousness of fighting to the end against these enemies.

The U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and South Korean puppet clique are our mortal enemies today just as they were in the past, and are the primary target of our struggle.

We must make party members, workers and the new generation fully aware of the unforgivable crimes committed against our people throughout history by the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries, and the vile character of the Chon Tu-hwan group--the two-fold cats paw of the U.S and Japan and the most vicious fascist fanatics--so that they will possess a burning hatred and revulsion for them and fight fiercely to the end against our enemies.

Burning hatred for imperialism and the exploitive class goes hand-in-hand with the spirit of loving one's own nation, system and people.

Only the person who feels dignity and pride for socialism and communism can adhere to the firm position of struggling without compromise against imperialism and the exploitive class, and can resolutely protect the fundamental interests of revolution.

We must make party members and workers fully aware of the true superiority of our nation's socialist system and the stability of its economic foundation, so that they will feel great pride for it and view as endlessly precious the achievements and creations that they themselves have wrought. At the same time, we must strengthen indoctrination to expose the corrupt and reactionary nature of the vile and degenerate capitalist society and South Korean society. This means that all party members and workers must be imbued with the great national prestige and revolutionary pride of living and waging revolution in the fatherland of chuche, strive to fight vigorously to fully demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system, and, always hating the capitalist system and the South Korean system of fascist rule, struggle fiercely against them.

Further strengthening of class indoctrination, in conformance with the demands of a situation in which our revolution is being continuously intensified and developed, is an important requirement in the work of ideological indoctrination designed to nurture all party members and workers as true communist revolutionaries with a firmly established chuche world view, and to complete our revolutionary cause.

We must strengthen class indoctrination to establish a revolutionary world view among party members and workers so as to firmly prepare them as revolutionaries with a solid class position and strong sense of revolutionary principle, and thereby more vigorously accelerate the revolutionary cause of chuche.

9082

CSO: 4109/012

PARTY-MINDEDNESS AND PEOPLE-MINDEDNESS AS BUILDING BLOCKS DETERMINING WORK METHOD AND ATTITUDE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 85 pp 35-41

[Article by Pak Ch'un-so'k]

[Text] Establishment of a revolutionary work method and a people-oriented work attitude constitutes an important problem of fundamental significance in working class party building and party activity.

Party leadership over revolution and construction is attained through the endeavors of the workers to organize and conduct struggle to implement the line and policy of the party, and the efforts of functionaries to unite the masses with the party and to bring them together with guidance can be successfully carried out on the basis of correct work method and attitude.

Only when functionaries possess a correct work method and attitude can the trust of the masses in the party be deepened and can they be firmly rallied around the head of the party and the leader, and can the leading role of the party be enhanced and the initiative and positivism of the masses be continuously manifested, so that the revolutionary tasks at hand can be successfully carried out.

In improving the work method and attitude of functionaries in a revolutionary manner, the enhancement of revolution-mindedness, concern for party, working class-mindedness and concern for people--in other words, party-mindedness and people-mindedness--has very great significance. Party-mindedness and people-mindedness are the building blocks of work method and attitude.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"Party-mindedness, working class orientation and people-mindedness are characteristic traits which must be maintained by our people, and are the building blocks of work method and attitude. Without enhancing party-mindedness, working class orientation and people-mindedness, a correct work method and attitude cannot be formed, and it is not possible to become a true

functionary who contributes loyally to party and revolution and shares the joys and sorrows of life with the masses."

Party-mindedness and people-mindedness are ideo-spiritual characteristics peculiar to communist revolutionaries, and are fundamental traits which must be maintained by functionaries. Only when functionaries maintain party-mindedness and people-mindedness can they possess a revolutionary work method and a people-minded work attitude, and fully perform their responsibility and mission as commanders of the revolution who sacrifice themselves to serve the people.

That party-mindedness and people-mindedness are the building blocks of work method and attitude is related to the fact that they constitute a noble revolutionary spirit based on a revolutionary world view.

Party-mindedness and people-mindedness represent a high level of class enlightenment based on the revolutionary world view of the working class, and a noble revolutionary spirit of resolute struggle to be loyal to party and revolution on behalf of the interests of the working class and people. The spirit of devoted service to party, revolution, working class and people is a direct expression of the revolutionary world view, and therefore the party-mindedness and people-mindedness maintained by functionaries are demonstrated on the basis of that revolutionary world view. A true revolutionary world view encompasses the firm resolution to devote one's life to revolution on behalf of the working class and people, and the revolutionary enlightenment to struggle to be of service to party and leader. The communist revolutionary spirit, which includes endless loyalty to party and leader, the spirit of devoted service to working class and people, and the spirit of uncompromising struggle against class enemies, derives from standing firmly on the working class viewpoint and position concerning revolution, and is cultivated through the process of enhancing party-mindedness and people-mindedness.

Inasmuch as party-mindedness and people-mindedness constitute an ideo-spiritual characteristic of the communist revolutionary and express the fundamental nature of the viewpoint and attitude of communists concerning the party, working class and popular masses, they are concretely manifested in work method and attitude.

At the same time, work method and attitude are formed from the ideology and world view that are built upon them.

Work method and attitude are the overall expression of the ideology which derives from the work activity of functionaries. Problems related to the work method and attitude of functionaries are problems related not to their work ability or character, but rather to their ideological awareness.

It is of course true that work ability, as determined by technical and administrative skills, and the question of personality, as characterized by such psychological phenomena as personality, mood and habits, constantly affect the work method and attitude of functionaries. Nevertheless, both the work ability and character of functionaries derive their form from ideological consciousness and influence their actions through ideological awareness. At

the same time, neither the work ability nor character of functionaries even momentarily control the individual aspects of work method and attitude, nor do they exercise overall control over their basic aspects. The question of what method and attitude functionaries possess, how they approach their work and how they mobilize the masses, is determined primarily on the basis of what degree of ideological consciousness they have.

Ideological consciousness is a key factor which defines and controls all of the actions of man. Since it reflects the demands and interests of people, ideological consciousness is of positive and decisive applicability in their actions, and directly controls the work method and attitude of functionaries. Therefore, work method and attitude are expressed as this or that depending on what viewpoint and attitude functionaries have concerning party, revolution, working class and people.

When functionaries are firmly armed with a chuche world view and possess the most correct revolutionary viewpoint concerning the popular masses, they maintain a revolutionary work method and people-minded work attitude, and conversely, when they have not trusted in the strength of the masses and have failed to eliminate the old ideological viewpoint and ideological remnant of downplaying their role, such incorrect work methods and attitudes as bureaucratism, subjectivism, abuse of party power and officetype methods have appeared.

Inasmuch as work method and attitude are the overall expression of the world view and ideological consciousness of functionaries, and party-mindedness and people-mindedness constitute a revolutionary spirit based on a revolutionary world view, party-mindedness and people-mindedness represent the ideological foundation that permeates the revolutionary work method and people-minded work attitude, and are the fundamental factors which form them.

That party-mindedness and people-mindedness constitute the fundamental factors which determine work method and work attitude is also found in the fact that they constitute the basic character and spiritual and moral demeanor that must be maintained by functionaries.

Party-mindedness and people-mindedness constitute the basic character and spiritual and moral demeanor of communist revolutionaries that are expressed in the actions of functionaries and applied as their work method and attitude.

Generally speaking, people have a variety of characteristics which are expressed in their lives and actions as spiritual and moral traits and habits. Among the various characteristics maintained by individuals is a primary trait which plays the most fundamental role, dominating and controlling all other traits expressed in struggle, life, work and actions, and this is the basic nature that must be maintained by functionaries. This basic nature determines the various traits that are expressed in the actions of individuals, and directly influences the method and attitude that are expressed in work performance.

The basic nature of functionaries influences work method through determining what kind of temperament and work attitude functionaries possess and how they

organize and develop their work, and influences work attitude through determining what kind of attitude and spirit they have and how they treat the masses and lead them. Ultimately the method and attitude by which work is organized and developed is determined by the basic nature harbored by functionaries, as are the attitude and demeanor with which they treat the masses.

When functionaries have maintained the lofty spiritual and moral demeanor of sacrificing themselves to struggle on behalf of party and revolution, and of loyal service to working class and people, they have established the correct method of going among the masses, sharing with them the joys and sorrows of production and solving their problems, and have possessed the revolutionary work method of carrying out their revolutionary tasks with stubborn determination and developmental force.

A people-minded work attitude has its foundation in such people-oriented characteristics as a sense of principle, maturity, motherly affection, humility and simplicity, as well as in the spiritual and moral demeanor of loyalty to party and revolution and devoted service to working class and the masses.

Functionaries who maintain the noble spiritual and moral demeanor of communists drop their shoulders with the position of being servants and students of the people, treating them with tolerance and informality and living hand-in-hand with them, and organize and mobilize the broad masses to the completion of their revolutionary tasks. Such functionaries approach their work with strong principles and high requirements, always solving any problems that may arise with flexibility and sincerity.

In contrast, when functionaries fail to combine spiritual and moral demeanor with the basic character that should be maintained by communists, they forget their mission as revolutionary fighters of party and leader and as servants of the people, looking upon their job as a government position where they throw their weight around and act arrogantly. Such functionaries never think of giving priority to political work and motivating the masses with explanation and persuasion, and become entangled in such bureaucratic traits as going about their work with foul language and confrontation, and shouting out orders while pulling rank and putting on airs. That unskilled methods and coarse attitudes are exhibited by some functionaries is associated with the fact that they do not fully possess the basic character of communist revolutionaries, and do not properly interject a spiritual and moral demeanor. When functionaries do not maintain a high degree of party-mindedness and people-mindedness, no matter how much on a subjective level that they want to be loyal to party and revolution and devotedly serve the working class and people, their methods will be unsatisfactory and they will not be mature in attitude, and as a result are not able to organize and mobilize the masses.

All of this bespeaks the fact that the work method and attitude of functionaries are determined in great part by the basic character maintained by them, and are controlled by their spiritual and moral demeanor. Consequently, party-mindedness and people-mindedness, as the basic traits

which must be maintained by functionaries, constitute the fundamental factors which determine their work method and attitude.

The beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il has set forth creative ideas on partybuilding that conformed to the demands of a new and higher stage of our revolutionary development in which the whole society is being modeled after the chuche idea, and as a method for implementing them assigned the task of comprehensively establishing the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method throughout the entire party.

Our party identified the thorough application of the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method and the fundamental improvement of work method and attitude as a key problems in deepening the trust of the masses in the party, and spurred this work forward in a unitary manner by combining it closely with the struggle to rectify the ideological viewpoint of functionaries and to increase their party-mindedness and people-mindedness. As a result of the correct actions and wise leadership of our party for improving work method and attitude, a new transformation was brought about in the ideological viewpoint, way of thinking, work attitude and way of behaving of functionaries, and party-mindedness and people-mindedness were further increased and party work spirit completely overhauled. The party work system which centers on work with people was systematically established throughout the entire party, with party work being freed from old stereotypes and carried out with ambition and vitality. The fact that the entire party and the whole society were made to burst with the high revolutionary zeal and ambition to eliminate the old work methods and attitudes that had been handed down over such a long period of time, and to establish a revolutionary work method and people-oriented work attitude, and that a great upsurge was achieved in revolution and construction, constitute one of the great achievements attained by our party in the building of a chuche-type revolutionary party.

Today we are faced with the enormous task of vigorously accelerating revolution and construction based on the successes that have already been achieved, and with the sacred mission of improving the people's standard of living one stage further and more fully demonstrating the superiority of our nation's socialist system. The key link in successfully carrying out this enormous revolutionary task that confronts us lays in all functionaries maintaining high party-mindedness and people-mindedness, living in a revolutionary manner and working devotedly, and in skillfully organizing and mobilizing the broad masses, possessed of correct work method and attitude.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"....all functionaries must increase their party-mindedness, working class orientation and people-mindedness so as to devote their all to the struggle on behalf of leader and party, and working class and people."

Firmly establishing a revolutionary world view is of first importance for functionaries to increase their party-mindedness and people-mindedness and improve their work method and attitude.

Party-mindedness and people-mindedness are the concrete manifestation of the revolutionary world view maintained by functionaries. The revolutionary world view constitutes the ideo-spiritual source which determines the character of individuals, and the ideological foundation which sets their work method and attitude. Therefore, only when functionaries thoroughly establish a revolutionary world view can they maintain party-mindedness and people-mindedness, and establish a revolutionary work method and people-oriented work attitude.

The world view which must be maintained by our functionaries is the revolutionary world view of chuche. The revolutionary world view of chuche can be firmly established only through a conscious effort to inculcate a belief in the great revolutionary thought and immortal chuche thought of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

All functionaries must vigorously launch a struggle to make the chuche idea their own pith and marrow, their own unitary belief, so as to more firmly establish the revolutionary world view of chuche.

The strengthening of revolutionary organizational life among functionaries, along with firmly arming them with the chuche idea, has great significance in firmly establishing a revolutionary world view and increasing party-mindedness and people-mindedness so as to improve work method and attitude.

It is through revolutionary organizational life that people inculcate revolutionary culture, temper party-mindedness and establish a revolutionary world view. Through revolutionary organizational life functionaries foster the sense of revolution and organization of the working class, and develop the ability to perceive and solve all problems from a working class viewpoint and position. Revolutionary organizational life fosters in people a communist viewpoint and attitude concerning their organization, collective and comrades, and imbues in them the spirit of collectivism by which they subordinate individual interests to those of the class and join individual destinies to the destiny of the people. Organizational life is the school of revolutionary indoctrination which fosters true revolutionaries and communists with a firmly established revolutionary world view, and is the blast furnace of ideological tempering.

All our functionaries must participate sincerely in organizational life so as to constantly temper and cultivate themselves.

Also of importance in the establishment by functionaries of a revolutionary world view is for them to be firmly armed with the class consciousness of the working class, and to never forget their class nature.

The class viewpoint of the working class and solid class consciousness form the intrinsic content of the revolutionary world view. The person who has solid class consciousness has a burning hatred for class enemies and is possessed of firm determination to endlessly love his own class, people, and fatherland, and to devote himself only to the revolutionary cause of the working class, acts in accordance with his beliefs, does not falter in adverse

situations, and never wavers when confronted by obstacles. The class consciousness of the working class is consistent in its most thorough party-mindedness and people-mindedness. In living and working in a revolutionary manner, possessed of high class consciousness and a stubborn militant spirit, regardless of the situation, is found the high dignity and glory of revolutionaries, and the true path for maintaining party, mindedness and people-mindedness.

Functionaries must never forget their class origin.

While it is true that when one's class orientation is good, one's sense of revolution is strong and class position is firm, the fact that class orientation is good does not of itself make a revolutionary. The fact that the father is a revolutionary does not mean that the son will automatically be a revolutionary, and just because the father is of the working class does not automatically mean that the son will be of the working class. Even though one may be born to a revolutionary family and a working class family, if one forgets his origin he cannot become a revolutionary or be of the working class. If one is not subjected to indoctrination and tempered through practical experience in revolution, that origin is forgotten and changes. Particularly in a situation where numerous cadre of the new generation are being raised who have never experienced the bitter trials of revolution, the revolutionary tempering of functionaries becomes an even more urgent requirement.

Functionaries, no matter who they are, must never forget their class origin and participate sincerely in the struggle for continued revolution and construction, so as to be constantly acculturated and tempered in a revolutionary manner. This means that all functionaries must become firmly prepared as resolute fighters who are thoroughly revolutionized and are steeped in party-mindedness and people-mindedness, and as true revolutionary commanders fully possessed of the ideology and spiritual and moral demeanor of communist revolutionaries with a firmly established revolutionary world view of chuche.

The continuous tempering of oneself through practical struggle is a key requirement in enhancing party-mindedness and people-mindedness, and improving work method and attitude.

The party-mindedness and people-mindedness of functionaries must be expressed in practical struggle to implement party line and policy, and in practical work on behalf of the working people, including laborers and agrarian people. Only the person who devotes his all to fight in the practical struggle to implement party policy can become a revolutionary loyal to party, revolution and people.

It is in the difficult and complex struggle to implement party line and policy and remake nature and society that people are nurtured as revolutionaries and enhance their party-mindedness and people-mindedness. In the process of practical struggle functionaries learn a sense of revolution, organization, discipline, and a fighting spirit from the masses who are not afraid to walk through fire and water and to fight with devotion, and accelerate their own

revolutionization and working classization. In the process of practical action and contact with the masses, functionaries absorb the vital creative wisdom and rich experience of the masses, and, seeing the shortcomings and deficiencies of their own work at the proper time, come to use their heads and put out constant effort to determine how best to better and more rapidly implement party policy. In this process, functionaries discover more effective and rational methods for mobilizing the masses, improve their organizational and guidance skills, and continuously improve their work method and attitude. This shows how important a role is played by practical action in enhancing the party-mindedness and people-mindedness of functionaries, and improving their work method and attitude.

The struggle to implement party line and policy is the glorious work of fulfilling the thought and leadership of the leader, and a sacred struggle to fulfill the hopes and dreams of the party, the working class and the people. The extent to which one gets involved in implementing the line and policy of the party and the revolutionary tasks assigned by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the manner in which they are carried out, serve as an important yardstick for measuring the depth of party-mindedness and people-mindedness.

The functionary required by our party today is one who takes to heart the will of the party and the leader, and walks through fire and water to struggle to make rapid progress in revolution and construction.

For revolutionaries there is only one principle--that of unconditionally accepting whatever revolutionary task is assigned by party and leader, and carrying it out to completion. Revolution is not something that is carried out only in circumstances where everything falls into place smoothly. Although revolution is arduous and difficult, the true revolutionary has a spirit of unconditionality concerning the revolutionary mission given to him by the party, and no matter what obstacles may develop, unconditionally carries out his assigned revolutionary task with his own strength and unyieldingly shaping the future of the revolution. For the loyal revolutionary, this is an unshakable conviction.

When orders were given by a comrade commander, it was an unbreakable ironclad principle for anti-Japanese guerrillas to uncomplainingly and unconditionally carry them out, regardless of the situation. Their resolute revolutionary spirit and militant attitude, by which they did not have the right to die before carrying out orders, have become for those engaged in revolution a glorious example which shows them what their consciousness should be in upholding party and leader, and what attitude and spirit they should have in accepting and implementing the instructions of the party. All functionaries must learn from the example of anti-Japanese guerrillas, and thereby unconditionally and thoroughly implement party line and policy by means of precise organizational work and devoted practical actions, possessed of the stubborn revolutionary drive exemplified by not sleeping, eating, or feeling joy or pleasure when a task assigned by the party has not been carried out, and then gloriously fulfilling that task. This means that the line, policy, decisions and instructions laid down by the party must at all times be implemented at the highest level, and that every instant of struggle and life must be perceived as the sincere work of upholding party and leader.

Devoting everything to the struggle to take complete responsibility for the destiny of the people, and to further improve the quality of their lives, is an important practical struggle waged by functionaries in fulfilling their mission as servants of the people.

For our functionaries there is, as servants of the people, no more glorious and useful work than struggling for the interests of the masses, and no more important task than providing the people with a happy material life. Our party, which takes as the supreme principle of its activities the planned improvement of the people's material well-being, is today unfolding a great plan and bold strategy for substantially improving the people's standard of living, and is victoriously leading the struggle to do so. When functionaries uphold the noble intent of the party and the leader and improve the people's standard of living, the trust of the masses in our party will be further solidified and the superiority of the socialist system more fully manifested.

The struggle to devote everything to taking total responsibility for the destiny of the people and further improving their standard of living constitutes an important practical activity on the part of functionaries to fully perform their mission as servants of the people.

From the standpoint of our functionaries as servants of the people, there is no more glorious or useful endeavor than struggling on behalf of the interests of the masses, and there is no more important or sacred a mission than providing the people with a happy material life.

Our party, which takes the planned improvement of the material well-being of the people as the supreme principle of its actions, is today unfolding a grand plan and bold strategy to substantially improve the people's standard of living, and is victoriously leading the struggle to do so. When functionaries uphold the lofty intent of the party and the leader and improve the people's standard of living, the trust of the masses in our party will be further solidified and the superiority of the socialist system more fully manifested.

The party-mindedness and people-mindedness of functionaries is expressed when, in accordance with the demands of the party, they go among the masses, focus deep concern on their lives, and responsibly take care of them. The functionary who notes a deficiency in the lives of the people but does nothing about it cannot receive the love of the people, nor can he be said to possess the demeanor of a commander of the revolution who fulfills the plan and will of party and leader. The anti-Japanese guerrilla commanders of the past took to heart the teaching of the respected and beloved comrade commander who always kept in mind that members of his unit could be cold and hungry even when he himself was warm and had a full stomach, and, in taking meals with their troops, made sure that they were well cared for and treated kindly.

When our functionaries responsibly care for the lives of the workers with such a warm heart, they fully implement the will and plan of the party to enable the workers enjoy a more abundant and prosperous life, free from the slightest want, and to let the people live a better life.

Today we possess the firm foundation needed to fully satisfy the daily increasing material needs of the people. When functionaries possess a correct position and viewpoint as servants of the people, and are ideologically motivated, so as to properly plan and supervise organizational work and to struggle with determination, they can create a more abundant and prosperous standard of living wherever they are. All functionaries must focus deep concern at all times on the people's standard of living, and struggle constantly to see to it that the party's policies to extend its care impartially to all workers and improve the standard of living bear fruit.

An extremely important problem in increasing the party-mindedness and people-mindedness of functionaries is for them to positively emulate and thoroughly apply the great leader work method.

The great leader work method is the work method personally created and applied by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as he led over half a century of historic revolutionary struggle and construction. The respected and beloved leader shaped and brilliantly applied revolutionary leadership theory during the protracted course of leading revolution and construction, and thereby created the great example of the communist leadership method.

The great leader work method and the chuche work method are communist work methods by which one always goes among the masses to come to a full understanding of the situation and to establish correct methods for problem solving, and by which those above truly help those below and political work is given priority in all work, so that the masses are self-consciously mobilized to carry out revolutionary tasks and solve all problems, without formality or mistake, in a creative manner that conforms to the actual situation and circumstances. This work method is a method by which one gives first priority to the interests of the masses, always shares with them in the joys and sorrows of life and stands at the head of them, leading by personal example and maintaining a modest, simple and tolerant demeanor, so as to lead them to the full expression of their creative initiative.

The great leader work method is truly the comprehensive and all-inclusive encyclopedia of the true communist work method.

Inasmuch as it was shaped by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the process of great practical revolutionary application on behalf of party, revolution, working class and people, communist party-mindedness and people-mindedness are personified at the most lofty level, and the work method and attitude that must be firmly adhered to in all stages and aspects of revolution and construction are deeply concentrated, within the great leader work method. Therefore, when our functionaries learn from the example of the great leader work method and thoroughly apply it, they come to possess party-mindedness and people-mindedness in their highest form and to exhibit the most revolutionary and diversified work method and attitude.

The beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il has set a shining example of flawlessly personifying and thoroughly applying the great leader work method.

With his working style of viewing everything with an innovative eye and solving all things with dynamic originality and creativity, his work attitude of boldly seizing the moment and daringly pushing ahead, his revolutionary power of development by which he sees through to completion work that has been undertaken using the annihilation battle method, his work spirit of violently fanning the flames of all work using the speed battle method, his great humility and modesty, his sense of principle and maturity in work and incomparable tolerant and generous demeanor, the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il is himself a glorious example for our people of the revolutionary work method and people-oriented work attitude. His following of these noble models and applying them one by one in actual work occurred in the process of mastering the great leader work method.

As revolutionaries struggling to fulfill the cause of chuche, all functionaries should learn from and thoroughly apply the great leader work method created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and continued by the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, and thereby fully discharge their function and mission as revolutionary commanders endlessly loyal to party and leader.

Our functionaries have in the past upheld the will of party and leader and fought for working class and people on the harsh and bitter path of revolution. Our party always cares for and loves its functionaries, and wishes for them to continue to cultivate the flower of revolution on the path of struggling for party, revolution, working class and people.

We must further prepare ourselves as capable revolutionary commanders with strong party-mindedness and people-mindedness and possessed of correct work method and attitude, and thereby repay the great political trust and concern of party and leader with great success in work.

9062
CSO: 4109/012

KOMDOK, MUSAN, ANJU AND HYESAN REGIONS AS KEY CAMPAIGN FRONTS IN SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 85 pp 42-46

[Article by Pak Nam-ki]

[Text] In his New Year's Address the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth militant tasks with regard to giving priority to the extractive industry and rail transportation, substantially increasing steel reproduction, and normalizing production at a high level in all sectors of the people's economy in the coming year.

These militant tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are programmatic tasks which are based on a scientific analysis of our nation's current stage of economic development and prospects for future development, and must be resolutely adhered to in socialist economic construction. In them are contained the firm determination and will of our party to concentrate its energies on driving through the wedge of a great leap forward, and thereby guide overall socialist economic construction toward a great upsurge and more rapidly build socialism and communism on the basis of our own strength, wisdom, and resources.

Of importance in fulfilling the militant tasks of giving priority to the extractive industry, and substantially increasing steel reproduction, is the continued adherence to, and thorough implementation of, the party's measures with regard to concentrating efforts in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions.

Upholding the New Year's Address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all functionaries, party members and workers must concentrate their energies in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions so as to drive through the wedge of a great leap forward, and thereby advance this year's struggle to victory and move forward completion of the 10 prospective targets of socialist economic construction for the 1980's.

The Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions are key campaign fronts which require firm grasp and concentrated effort in socialist economic construction at this point in time.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must continue to concentrate great effort in the extractive industry so as to achieve the goal of 120 million tons of coal, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, and to provide the iron ore needed to achieve the goal of 15 million tons of steel." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 8, p 357)

Taking firm hold of the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions and concentrating efforts there are urgent requirements in continuously developing the strength of the already created economic foundation so as to bring about economic growth at a high rate of speed.

The result of our people's vigorous launching of the struggle to implement the chuche economic construction line of the party under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been the building of a firm foundation for the people's economy possessed of self-sufficient and modern heavy and light industries, and a developed rural economy. Further, with the positive promotion of basic construction to fulfill the great tasks of economic construction set forth by the Sixth Party Congress, previously existing factories and enterprises have been further expanded and developed, numerous new industrial sectors have been created, and the technological level of the people's economy has been tremendously improved.

The fact is that the productive potential of the economic foundation created in our nation is extremely large, and if we only cause its power to be fully manifested we can substantially increase production over what it is now, develop the overall national economy at a rapid rate of speed, and improve the standard of living of the people to the next stage.

One of the key problems that must be solved through an outpouring of effort at the present time in order to make effective use of the existing economic foundation, and thus further enriching the nation and improving the people's standard of living, is that of giving decisive priority to the extractive industry, and thereby fully satisfying the needs of the people's economy for raw materials and fuel. Development of such industrial sectors as the metallurgical industry, chemical industry, building materials industry and of course the electric power industry, as well as light industry, is inconceivable without a full supply of the raw material that is the basic element of production and one of the fuels that serve as prime movers of modern industry. Only by fully satisfying the demands of the people's economy for raw materials and fuel--demands that increase as the scope of the economy increases and production expands--can heavy and light industrial plants be operated at full capacity and the power of the existing economic foundation be fully demonstrated.

Taking firm hold of the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions and concentrating efforts there creates a solid guarantee for fully satisfying continuously increasing demands for raw materials and fuel.

The Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions constitute the largest production base for raw materials and fuel in our nation, and form the decisive link in opening the way to progress in our factories in a manner suited to the actual

demands of socialist economic construction that has entered a new and higher stage. Only by achieving innovations and miracles in these regions so as to increase production of non-ferrous metals, iron ore and coal can the extractive industry be quickly given priority over the processing industry and a positive and correct balance be struck between them, and production normalized at a high level in the factories and enterprises of all sectors of the people's economy, so that a high rate of speed can be achieved in economic development and all problems arising in improving the people's standard of living successfully solved.

In continuously mobilizing the latent power of the existing economic foundation in this manner, so as to achieve steady growth in production, is found one of the primary reasons why the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions are key campaign fronts which must be taken firm hold of in socialist economic construction.

Taking firm hold of the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions and concentrating efforts there are also key requirements in successfully fulfilling the 10 prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

The 10 prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980's form a grand program of economic construction for building a material and technical foundation suited to a completely victorious socialist society, and for substantially improving the people's standard of living. When this program is completed, our nation will become firmly implanted in the ranks of the advanced economically developed nations of the world, and the material well-being of the people will climb to an extremely high level with the strengthening of the power of a socialist self-sufficient people's economy.

If this grand program of economic construction, never before seen in socialist economic construction, is to be fulfilled, then during this period the total volume of industrial production must undergo a 3.1-fold increase--1,000 times that in 1946. This is a lofty objective which anticipates rapid development in production and construction.

In order to successfully carry out these difficult and enormous tasks, already existing economic potential must be continuously mobilized and utilized, while at the same time new production capacity is positively created and made to show its worth at the proper time. Only by so doing can the economic power of the nation be further strengthened, and production expanded on an even larger scale, so that the 10 prospective targets with their high objectives can be successfully fulfilled.

Such demands arising in the fulfillment of the grand program of socialist economic construction in the 1980's can be successfully met when efforts are concentrated in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions, so that new production upsurges are achieved there.

When efforts are concentrated in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions and production upsurges achieved, a decisive turning point will have been reached in fulfilling the goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 15

million tons of steel, and 120 million tons of coal. Bright prospects will have been opened for assuring supplies of raw materials and fuel to such sectors of the people's economy as the chemical industry and the building materials industry, so as to fulfill targets for chemical fertilizer, cement, textiles and electricity. So doing will have made it possible to accelerate the rural technical revolution so as to industrialize agricultural production, and to positively accelerate nature remaking projects to reclaim tideland, so that the goal of 15 million tons of grain can be successfully met.

All of this bespeaks the fact that making a leap forward by taking firm hold of the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions and concentrating efforts there constitutes a firm guarantee for successfully meeting all of the goals set forth in the 10 prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

Taking firm hold of the Komkok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions and concentrating efforts there is also of great significance in further accelerating making the people's economy chuche-oriented and modern, so as to further strengthen the nation's economic power and achieved multifaceted cooperation and interchange with socialist and other nations of the world.

Making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific is a fundamental task which must be properly carried out in building the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism. Only by accelerating chuche-ization and modernization so as to assure the self-sufficiency of the people's economy and the continuous modernization of its technological equipage can the final victory of socialism be attained, and ultimately the material fortress of communism be successfully occupied.

If making the people's economy chuche-oriented and modern is to be attained, then our own raw materials and fuel bases must be firmly strengthened in accordance with the development of the economy, science and technology, and on that basis the infrastructure of the people's economy further tied together and the overall mechanization and automation of production achieved.

Concentrating efforts on the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions constitutes not only a fundamental method for strengthening the nation's chuche raw materials and fuel bases, but also for making it possible using our own resources to establish new industrial sectors, fully equip production processes, and convert industrial sectors relying on imported raw materials and fuel to ones using domestic materials and fuel, and as a result to further tie together the infrastructure of the people's economy. By also opening broad prospects for assuring supplies of the various high-quality nonferrous and ferrous metal products needed in developing the machine industry, electronics industry and automation industry, it becomes possible to stimulate technological development, and thereby to continuously increase the level of technological equipage and accelerate the overall mechanization and automation of production. By extension, it becomes possible to further promote the work of making the people's economy chuche-oriented and modern, and to further solidify the economic power of the nation.

With the tremendous strengthening of our people's economy as a chuche-oriented and modern economy, the initiative can be taken in expanding multi-faceted

economic interchange and cooperation with socialist and other nations, so that international solidarity with our revolution is strengthened and socialist economic construction further promoted.

Our party's measures concerning taking firm hold of the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions and concentrating efforts there are truly just measures which reflect the inevitable demands of the economic development of our nation as it has entered a new and higher stage, and thereby clear the way for bringing about a great revolutionary climax in all aspects of production and construction, and are revolutionary measures which make it possible to fully demonstrate the superiority of our nation's socialist system, and thereby promote the revolutionary cause of chuche and further enhance the authority of our party.

The struggle to concentrate our efforts in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions and drive through the wedge of a great leap forward is a difficult and complex task, but we are already blessed with all of the conditions needed to successfully carry it out.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has described the clear-cut objective and direction, and the methods for putting into action, the concentration of our efforts in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions so as to increase production of nonferrous metals, iron ore and coal, at various party and state meetings, including the historic Hamhung Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee and in particular at the Ninth Plenum of the Sixth Party Congress last year, and has led the campaign of each region toward victory.

The beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has been brilliantly implementing the grand plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has taken revolutionary steps to mobilize the power of the entire party, the whole nation and all the people in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions, unfolding a strategy of unprecedented scale and productivity in these regions, and is directly involved in the organization and command of the struggle to implement it. The enormous changes and surging successes being brought about in these regions today demonstrate the wisdom of the leadership of the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, and vigorously reaffirm that there is no fortress that cannot be occupied through the leadership of the party.

We have been provided with a material and technological foundation with which a faithful people, who will forge their way through fire and water, struggling to the end to respond to the call of the party, can but use their heads to accomplish anything.

Today, when there is the wise leadership of party and leader and a clearcut campaign objective and direction, the question of whether or not the grand plan and bold strategy of the party will be fulfilled depends entirely on what position and attitude functionaries, party members and workers have in pursuing their work.

More than anything else, the key to implementing the will of the party with regard to concentrating efforts in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions, and driving through the wedge of a great leap forward, is for functionaries,

party members and workers to fully display the revolutionary attitude of unconditionally upholding and implementing the line and policy of the party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"The teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song must be viewed as law and as supreme commands, and unconditionally and thoroughly implemented, displaying boundless self-sacrifice and devotion without any excuses or pretexts."

The unconditional acceptance of the line and policy of the party and the tasks set forth by the party, and carrying them out to the end, without complaining or excuses, constitute the noble demeanor that must be maintained by party members and workers, and are basic factors which guarantee success in revolution and construction. Only the person who is thoroughly imbued with the revolutionary position of unconditionally accepting the line and policy of the party, and carrying them out to completion, can struggle stubbornly, possessed of a sense of high responsibility and a strong will which cannot be daunted, and thereby correctly fulfill the intent of the party without error.

All functionaries, party members and workers must continuously display an unbounded sense of self-sacrifice and invincible revolutionary spirit in the struggle to implement the will of the party with regard to concentrating their efforts in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions so as to drive through the wedge of a great leap forward. Like the 10 party members and anonymous heroes of Nakwon who, when there was something that the party wanted to be done, did everything in their power no matter how difficult the situation may have been, functionaries, party members and workers must accept the decisions and instructions of the party as law and as supreme orders, and, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, move forward with the revolutionary attitude of implementing them to the end. When such is the case, we can continuously create new miracles and innovations in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions.

Also of importance in implementing the will of the party concerning the concentration of efforts in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions so as to drive through the wedge of a great leap forward is for economic guidance functionaries to preplan and supervise the command of economic organizational work and production, possessed of resolute conviction and the spirit of bold attack.

The fierce struggle to concentrate efforts in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions so as to drive through the wedge of a great leap forward requires that all economic guidance functionaries possess firm conviction and the spirit of bold attack, and prove their worth in launching their strategy and command.

Guidance functionaries of the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions must overcome old experiences and preconceptions and boldly establish campaign objectives, viewing all work with an innovative and creative eye, and put

their work sites into full gear. In addition, they must positively introduce advanced operational and production methods, and vigorously spur on the technical innovation campaign to make mining facilities largescale and high-speed.

Guidance functionaries of these regions should always go out to the sites of struggle where production and construction are underway, so as to get a concrete understanding of the situation and solve problems as they crop up, and properly carry out command over production in a manner suited to changing situations so as to spur the producing masses on to unending upsurges and innovations.

The strengthening of the support of the entire party and the whole nation is a key requirement in bringing about new production upsurges in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions.

Work must be planned and supervised in accordance with the intent and requirements of the party in all sectors and units associated with construction in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions, so that the equipment and materials needed in these regions are fully supplied. In particular, based on the principle of making all things be of service to the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions, and of guaranteeing to them the right of first priority, various items such as the materials and equipment needed for current production and to expand production capacity in enterprises of these regions must be fully supplied in a timely manner. In addition, economic guidance functionaries should eliminate waste, and seek out and mobilize internal reserves, in their own sectors and units, so as to provide greater manpower and material support to the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions. By so doing, the wedge of a great leap forward can be driven through these regions in accordance with the will and wishes of our party.

Enhancing the militant capability and role of party organizations constitutes a fundamental guarantee for achieving glorious victory in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions.

Success or failure in the campaign to concentrate efforts in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions so as to drive through the wedge of a great leap forward there depends, as in all endeavors, on how much the militant capability and role of the party organizations of these regions are enhanced.

Only by enhancing the militant capability and role of party organizations, so as to fully manifest the creative wisdom and positivism of the producing masses and correctly guide them toward implementation of party policy, can the high goals that must be fulfilled in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions be successfully met.

Party organizations in the Komdok, Musan, Anju and Hyesan regions must actively launch political work among functionaries, party members and workers, and thereby vigorously spur them on to the great construction campaign. Party organizations must foster in party members and workers great confidence in those organizations, and instill in them a deep trust in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, who have given them

such a weighty task, and, just as in the past when they answered the call of the party and the leader, standing always in the van, continue to vigorously advance in this campaign too with self-reliance, hard work, and the spirit of combining the "speed of the 1980's" with chollima, so that all become victors of glory.

All functionaries, party members and workers must positively rush forward to the struggle to implement the will of the party, overflowing with loyalty to the party and the leader, and thereby drive through the wedge of a great leap forward in socialist economic construction.

9062

CSO: 4109/012

LET US DECISIVELY IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 85 pp 47-51

[Article by Pak Yo'ng-sik]

[Text] Improving the quality of products and construction works is always an important problem in building an economy erected on a material foundation of social existence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Improving the quality of manufactured goods is of very great significance in strengthening the economic foundation of the nation, stimulating development of the people's economy, and more fully satisfying the material needs of the people. Improving the quality of manufactured goods also has great impact on increasing the foreign authority and prestige of our nation. ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 7, p 398)

Generally speaking, the quality of manufactured goods is the economic concept that comprehensively expresses the degree of utility and serviceability of a product.

The quality of a manufactured good resulting from labor is determined by how useful it is and by the extent to which the productive and consumptive demand for it are satisfied.

The quality of a manufactured product is closely related to the quality and quantity of labor that went into its production. The quality of a product produced with much labor can of course be high, but only by producing high-quality goods with less labor can social needs be rapidly satisfied, and greater economic significance be realized.

Improving the quality of manufactured goods serves first of all to strengthen the economic foundation of the nation, and to make it possible to stimulate development of the people's economy and more fully satisfy the material needs of the people.

The strength of the national economic foundation depends in great part on the extent to which the people's economy is technologically equipped. As

production increases and precision and solid technical means are widely applied in accordance with the actual demands of rapid development of science and technology, it becomes possible to assure increased production of more kinds of products needed in economic development and daily life.

Only by vigorously launching the struggle to improve quality in the machine industry sector and other sectors of the people's economy, so as to produce more high-quality products, can the economy be solidly equipped with modern technology, socialist manpower waste eliminated, and production volume continuously increased.

When the technological level of production is increased and modern machinery and equipment introduced throughout production, there is a corresponding need for higher quality resources and materials. If this need is not satisfied, not only can production facilities not perform up to their capacity, but there is also a negative impact on the assembly and operation of modern machine facilities and considerable obstacles are put in the way of normalizing production at factories and enterprises.

Therefore, in order to strengthen the nation's economic foundation and fully display its power so as to accelerate production and construction, priority attention must be focused on improving the quality of manufactured goods in every sector.

As the economy develops and the lives of the workers become better off in a socialist society, there are increased demands for quality.

A key objective of socialist and communist economic construction is to provide a free and creative material life to the working masses who have become the masters of society, and thereby fully achieve their independence.

As economic construction is accelerated and the increasing material needs of the workers are fully satisfied, it becomes possible for them to eliminate any remnants of the old society that linger on in the material aspects of their lives, and to fully enjoy a life of greater independence and creativity.

The material level of the lives of workers depends in a socialist society on the quantity and quality of the products that they use in their everyday lives. Therefore, only by decisively improving the quality of those products while increasing their quantity can more useful and attractive goods for daily use, and tasty and nutritious foodstuffs, be provided in adequate quantitites, and the lives of the workers be made more prosperous and abundant.

Improving the quality of manufactured goods in this manner constitutes a key task in developing the overall economy of the nation, and in fully satisfying the increasing demands of the people for consumer goods.

Given the fundamental situation of socialist economic construction in our nation today, improving the quality of manufactured goods is an even more urgent requirement.

The economic foundation that has been created in our nation today under the wise leadership of the party is tremendously powerful and its productive potential extremely large. Large-scale heavy and light industrial plants and local industrial factories are spread throughout the nation and their technological base has been strengthened, and industrial infrastructure has been further tied together. The result of vigorous launching in recent years of the struggle to thoroughly implement the party's guidelines on making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific is that the chuche orientation and self-sufficiency of industry have been strengthened, and that all sectors of the people's economy are equipped with modern technology.

Reality demands the production of higher quality goods along with a quantitative increase in products in all sectors and units of the people's economy. Under conditions where various sectors of the people's economy have been solidly provided with modern technological equipment, the overall economy of the nation cannot be developed to the next stage without a decisive improvement in the quality of products in all areas of production and construction.

Furthermore, if we are to gloriously carry out the grand program for socialist economic construction for the 1980's, we must head in the direction of decisively improving quality. Only by so doing can enormous tasks of economic construction be carried out with existing manpower, equipment and materials, and production be normalized at a high level in all sectors of the people's economy.

Improvement of the quality of manufactured goods thus constitutes a necessary requirement for socialist economic construction, and one of the most important tasks that must be attended to in the economic construction of our nation at the present time.

Improving the quality of manufactured goods is also an urgent requirement in achieving economic interchange and joint ventures with other nations, and enhancing the nation's foreign prestige and power.

Engaging in economic interchange and joint ventures with socialist nations and other advanced nations of the world is a consistent principle adhered to by our party in economic construction.

Under conditions where nations differ in terms of their natural resources and economic situations, and their levels of development of productive power, and where the variety and quantity of goods produced are not the same, nations make use of economic interchange and cooperation on the basis of the principle of accommodating each other's needs to get that which is a basic requirement for them or much in demand, but which they either do not produce on their own or do so inadequately.

The problem of first priority in engaging in economic interchange and cooperation with other nations is that of improving the quality of export goods. Improving the quality of export goods while increasing their quantity constitutes a guarantee for broadening foreign markets and smoothly conducting economic interchange and cooperation between nations.

Today, in particular, when the prestige and authority of our nation are increasing, an important requirement in broadly engaging in economic interchange and cooperation with other nations of the world is that of improving the quality of all manufactured goods to the next stage. When we improve the quality of the goods we make, then it will be to that extent that we demonstrate the economic power of our nation, and enhance the foreign prestige and authority of the nation.

The fact is that improving the quality of manufactured goods is a pressing problem in each and every sector and unit of the people's economy today. Improving quality in all processes of production and construction is one of the most important tasks facing our nation's socialist economic construction sector, and in correctly solving this problem lies an important guarantee for bringing about a new turning point in the struggle to improve the nation's economic development and the people's standard of living.

Based on a deep analysis of the importance of the problem of improving the quality of manufactured goods in socialist economic construction, and of the actual demands of our nation's economic development, our party is establishing the basic direction and methods for improving the quality of manufactured goods.

The key requirement established by our party in the struggle to improve the quality of manufactured goods at the present time is that of first of all bringing up the overall quality of products to the maximum level in all sectors of the people's economy.

Bringing up the quality of products to the maximum level is precisely the objective of quality improvement set by our party at the present time.

Increasing demands as concerns the quality of products is an inevitable consequence of socialist economic development which is continuously arising and being solved as productive power develops and the demand structure improves.

By giving the workers clear-cut quality improvement objectives and vigorously organizing and leading the struggle to implement them as the material and technical foundation for improving the quality of manufactured goods has been created, our party has brought about a tremendous advance in quality improvement. As a result, our economy has reached the high stage of development of satisfying production and consumption needs through its own production.

Today, when the task of bringing about a new upsurge in socialist economic construction looms large, the needs of economic development and the workers cannot be fully satisfied without solidifying the successes already gained in improving the quality of manufactured goods, and without improving it to the highest level.

Improving the quality of manufactured goods to the highest level means to bring it up to world standards.

When we satisfy this quality improvement objective, we will have attained the most advanced level from the standpoint of the quality of manufactured goods, and the power of our self-sufficient industry will be even more vigorously demonstrated.

Another important requirement that our party has set in the struggle to improve the quality of manufactured goods is that of making effective use of the latent power of the self-sufficient economic foundation that has been built in our nation, and thereby to bring about a great leap forward in improving the quality of products in all sectors of the people's economy.

Utilization of the latent productive power of the people's economy so as to improve the quality of manufactured goods in all sectors constitutes a pressing problem in the economic development of our nation as it surges toward a new stage.

In order to bring about a new upsurge in economic development, improvement must be made in the quality of all products, from the primary fuel of coal and minerals to metallurgical and chemical products, machine products and on up to miscellaneous sundries. This task can be successfully carried out only when the latent productive power of the existing economic foundation is effectively utilized.

Although there are some deficiencies, and some outdated process have yet to be updated, our self-sufficient industry today possesses an enormous potential capable of upsurges in increasing its productivity and improving the quality of manufactured goods. This potential has been further enhanced with the construction of new factories and enterprises, including large-scale metallurgical and chemical industrial bases, in the process of struggling to fulfill the 10 prospective targets of socialist economic construction for the 1980's.

Rectification of any deficiencies or outdated processes does not represent a major problem, given the high stage of development that our industry has attained.

Fundamental changes are taking place in the materials, and the quantity and quality of machine tools, needed by industry as the scope of the economy has increased and the level of modernization has risen to a new stage, and as the infrastructure has become more complex and diversified.

Our industry, which is becoming precision-oriented, high-speed and automated to a high degree, requires the updating of obsolete processes and a steady supply of resources and materials which absolutely adhere to quality standards.

Today the quality of designs are being improved and standards tightened up in all sectors of the people's economy, and technical regulations and standard operating procedures brought into line with them, and, even with conformance to these requirements, many high-quality products can be produced.

With the vigorous launching of the struggle to make maximum use of this potential in order to improve quality, we can bring about a new turning point in improving the quality of manufactured goods.

Of primary importance in increasing the quality of manufactured goods is for functionaries and workers to frugally and meticulously perform all work, possessed of the attitude of being masters of the revolution.

The masters of production and management in a socialist society are the working masses, and what they produce is used primarily to enrich the nation and improve the lives of the workers. Therefore, when our functionaries and workers are fully conscious of the fact that the work they perform is useful work on behalf of society, group and themselves, and display a high sense of responsibility and self-sacrifice, so as to perform all work frugally and meticulously, the quality of goods can be continuously improved.

Experience shows that even if the technological base is modern and the cultural and technical level of the people is high, when the degree of enlightenment of functionaries and workers is low, and they do not work in a responsible and frugal manner, the quality of products cannot be improved.

In today's situation, when socialist division of labor is being intensified and cooperative production strengthened, the problem of improving the quality of manufactured goods is not work limited to any single sector of the people's economy, and is not a problem that can be solved solely with the wisdom and labor of some members of society. It is when all workers, functionaries, scientists and technicians on the scope of the entire society focus deep concern on improving the quality of goods, devoting their wisdom and energies to the production of a given product so as to produce it in a frugal and meticulous manner, that we can reach a turning point in improving the qualitative level of manufactured goods.

Functionaries and workers must bear in mind that their own image and skill are reflected in the products they make, and should make whatever building they erect or machine that they manufacture more durable and efficient, and when they weave a meter of cloth or produce a daily necessity, they should do so with an eye to quality and utility that suits the tastes and cultural level of our people.

Also of importance in improving the quality of manufactured goods is increasing the level of technical skill of the workers and improving technical equipment.

The quality of a product is directly related to the level of technical skill of the worker who made it.

Even though factories and enterprises may be equipped with modern technical facilities, if the level of technical skill of the people who operate them is not high, the quality of the goods produced cannot be high. As their level of technical skill increases, workers are enabled to competently operate modern machinery and equipment, and as a result to produce more high-quality products.

Only by continuously increasing the level of quality of technical equipment while improving the level of technical skill of workers can a significant transformation take place in improving the quality of manufactured goods. Modern machinery and equipment produce products that are of such a high mechanical nature and degree of precision that they cannot be manufactured by hand.

It is to the extent that the technical revolution is vigorously launched in all sectors of the people's economy, so that various modern types of machinery and equipment are introduced and production processes automated and modernized, that the level of precision of machinery and equipment can be maintained and more high-quality products produced with less manpower.

We must vigorously launch the mass technical innovation movement so as to update obsolete processes and processes that are deficient from a technical and engineering standpoint, obtain necessary test instruments and measuring equipment, and vigorously launch the struggle to introduce press forging and die forging into production. At the same time, inspection and preventive maintenance must be properly conducted for machinery and equipment that are already in use so as to continue to maintain a high degree of precision.

Also of importance in improving the quality of manufactured goods is the proper conduct of technical preparation and the strict observance of technical rules and standard operating procedures.

The status of technical preparations--from designs to technical process diagrams, has great impact on the quality of products. Generally speaking, requirements for the quality of a product are established in its design, and design requirements are realized through fixed technical assembly. No matter how high the level of technical skill of the workers who produce a product may be, if they cannot scientifically formulate designs or make technical processes more rational, the quality of the product they make cannot be improved.

Inasmuch as all products are manufactured in modern industrial production using various types of precision equipment and complex technical processes, demands for quality in products absolutely cannot be satisfied by experience or eyeballing. Product quality can be improved only on the basis of the results of the latest science and technology and advanced assembly methods, and by thoroughly adhering to scientifically determined technical regulations and standard operating procedures.

Consequently, in order to improve the quality of manufactured goods, the struggle to give absolute priority to technical preparation in production, and to enforce technical regulations and standard operating procedures, must be vigorously launched.

Strengthening supervision and control is one of the key methods for improving the quality of products.

In the transitional socialist society, remnants of the old ideology linger stubbornly on in the minds of the people, and the stage of being able to work in accordance with one's level of productive development and receive in accordance with one's needs has not yet been reached.

Until such time as all functionaries and workers are all armed with communist thought, have fully developed their productive power, and produce higher quality goods, the level of politico-ideological awareness of the masses must be continuously increased, strict inspection systems and standards systems established in all sectors of the people's economy, and supervision and control strengthened.

In order that all products may be most effectively utilized by the working masses, supervision and control organs must increase to the maximum their requirements that the quality of manufactured goods and construction projects be improved.

It is important here that requirements in product inspection be increased.

Product inspection is the responsible task of evaluating and judging the quality of goods. The objective of product inspection in factories and enterprises is to be fully familiar with the status of product quality and to correctly evaluate it, and to prevent in advance the manufacture of faulty goods, and thereby to systematically improve product quality.

In order to strengthen the work of product inspection, a product quality control system must be established.

Self-inspection systems must be energetically established and process monitoring thoroughly undertaken in all factories and enterprises, and strict rules and discipline established in product inspection and product quality control. Only by so doing is it possible to carry out strict inspection, supervision and control in accordance with the demands of product inspection regulations, prevent the manufacture of faulty or substandard goods, and improve product quality.

In addition, a production-oriented culture must be established in all factories and enterprises, and production normalized at a high level and economic margins correctly utilized, so as to continuously improve the quality of manufactured goods.

All functionaries and workers must possess the attitude of being the masters of revolution, and fully display the spirit of devoted self-sacrifice on behalf of fatherland and people at their assigned work places, so as to decisively improve the quality of manufactured goods and construction projects, and thereby bring about a new turning point in the struggle for national economic development and improvement of the people's standard of living.

9062
CSO: 4109/012

PRODUCTION NORMALIZATION AND THE STRENGTHENING OF PLANNING DISCIPLINE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 85 pp 52-55

[Article by Yi Tong-ku]

[Text] The whole nation is now seething with a great labor struggle to thoroughly carry out the teaching set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 10th Plenum of the 6th Party Central Committee and this year's tasks of socialist economic construction. An important guarantee for achieving glorious success in this proud struggle is the proper performance of the work of providing materials, cooperative production organization and transportation organization, so as to normalize production at a high level.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"....a positive effort must be made to normalize production in all sectors of the people's economy." ("On the Problem of Socialist Economic Management" Vol. 5, p. 412)

Normalization of production at a high level means to operate machinery and equipment at full capacity so as to carry out without fail the planning for the people's economy, and to systematically increase production. Without normalization of production at a high level, the economic foundation that has already been laid cannot be utilized effectively, and ultimately production cannot be rapidly increased.

One method is to increase production so as to accelerate socialist construction, and thereby create new production capacity, and another method is to better utilize the economic foundation that has already been laid. These two methods are of course closely interrelated and carried out through a unified process, but their significance is not the same at each stage of socialist economic construction. When socialist economic construction is being vigorously stimulated and the nation's economic foundation strengthened, making effective use of it so as to increase production has greater significance. This is because proper use of the already laid economic foundation makes it possible to rapidly increase production, and to fully satisfy the needs of the people's economy for funds, using existing equipment, materials and manpower.

In order to effectively utilize the existing economic foundation so as to maintain rapid growth in production, production must be normalized in all sectors and units of the people's economy. Normalization of production makes it possible to operate machinery and equipment at full capacity, thus producing and building more, and thereby to rapidly increase the total volume of industrial production and public income. Normalization of production also makes it possible to thoroughly eliminate such phenomena as overtaxing facilities or wasting resources, materials, fuel and power, and to further improve overall enterprise management. This shows that normalization of production constitutes a key link in fully demonstrating the power of the existing economic foundation, and thereby in maintaining a high rate of speed in socialist economic construction.

Normalization of production in a socialist society is achieved through the process of strengthening planning discipline.

In the socialist society, all processes of reproduction, such as production, distribution, accumulation of funds and consumption, are carried out in a planned manner. In other words, all products and resources are used according to plan, all factories and enterprises operate according to plan, and all individuals work according to plan. In order to make maximum use of this superiority of the socialist economy to normalize production at a high level, planning must be further improved and planning discipline strengthened.

Strengthening planning discipline means to establish a strict system and order by which planned objectives are carried out by day, week, month, quarter and index in all sectors and units of the people's economy.

That strengthening planning discipline constitutes a firm guarantee for normalizing production is related first of all to the fact that it makes it possible to correctly maintain equilibrium in economic development.

Maintaining equilibrium in economic development is an essential ingredient in making the people's economy plan-oriented, and is a precondition for normalization of production. Without balanced development of the people's economy, normalization of production is of course inconceivable, as is a continuous high rate of speed in the development of the overall economy of the nation. Therefore, the problem of thoroughly maintaining equilibrium in economic development is a most important problem not only at the stage of formulating plans for the people's economy, but also throughout the process of implementing them.

If equilibrium is to be correctly maintained in economic development so that production is normalized at a high level in all sectors and units, planning discipline must be strengthened.

Strengthening planning discipline links together economic development in all sectors, production units and regions of the people's economy, and maps out the strict implementation at the proper time of people's economy plans which correctly ties together all of the links of socialist expanded reproduction, and thereby makes it possible to continuously normalize production on the scale of the overall people's economy. Specifically, by thoroughly

implementing party policy concerning prioritization of the extractive industry and transportation, and thus maintaining overall equilibrium in the people's economy, it makes it possible to normalize production at a high level in all sectors. Without strengthening planning discipline the overall equilibrium of the people's economy cannot be correctly maintained, and accordingly normalization of production is inconceivable.

That strengthening planning discipline constitutes a firm guarantee for normalization of production is next due to the fact that it provides for the timely supply of the resources, materials, and cooperative production goods necessary for production, and thereby makes it possible to thoroughly eliminate fluctuations in production.

Whether or not production is normalized is determined by whether or not fluctuations are eliminated from production. Just as a person's health is not normal when his temperature goes up and down, so too is it the case that when production fluctuates in factories and enterprises, it means that production absolutely cannot be normalized.

In order to eliminate fluctuations from production and assure that production proceeds smoothly, the firm discipline of absolutely carrying out people's economy plans by period and by index must be established.

In a socialist society the normalization of production is concretely expressed in strictly carrying out people's economy plans by day, week, month, quarter and index. In the event that people's economy plans are not smoothly carried out every day, week, month and quarter, and are finished up at the end of the month, or quarter, or year using assault tactics, not only are machinery and equipment overtaxed and enormous quantities of materials and manpower wasted, but also resources and materials are not delivered to units and sectors of the overall people's economy in a uniform manner, and severe fluctuations in production are suffered throughout society.

Of first importance in faithfully carrying out people's economy plans at the proper time is the establishment of strong discipline by which resources, materials and cooperative production goods are fully provided. This is related to the fact that resources and materials are the basic ingredients of production, and the production process is none other than the process of endless consumption of resources and materials.

Resources and materials are not repeatedly used in the process of production, like machinery and equipment, but are either totally consumed or processed in the production cycle and transformed into a new product. Therefore, if production is to be normalized, resources and materials must be continuously provided.

In a socialist society, where all economic life is carried out in a planned manner under the centralized guidance of the state, the resources and materials necessary for production mesh together with people's economy plans, and are supplied to factories and enterprises on that basis. If production is to be normalized under these conditions, considerable effort must be put into

establishing the discipline whereby resources, materials and cooperative production goods are supplied according to plan.

Strengthening planning discipline makes it possible to correctly mesh goods necessary for production with their users and sources of supply by type of good, specification and use, and to supply them in a comprehensive manner. In addition, it creates materials stockpiles and enhances the role of materials companies, and thereby thoroughly assures the rational and frugal use of resources and materials. Strengthening of planning discipline in particular makes it possible for all factories and enterprises participating in cooperative production to give first priority to the manufacture and supply of cooperative production goods, and thereby to produce finished goods in a timely manner at enterprises manufacturing basic products.

All of this is vigorous proof of the fact that strengthening planning discipline constitutes a firm guarantee for normalizing production at a high level.

Strengthening planning discipline so as to normalize production at a high level is one of the key methods for successfully carrying out the enormous tasks facing us at the present time, when the economic scope and productive potential of the nation are unprecedentedly large, and the linkages between sectors and units of the people's economy mesh together so closely.

In our nation today modern large-scale centralized industrial plants exist side-by-side with numerous medium and small-scale local industrial factories throughout the nation, the productive potential of which is very great. As the building of socialism picks up speed, the production and consumption relationships between units and sectors of the people's economy are further strengthened. Under such conditions, if planning discipline is not strengthened so as to normalize production at a high level, the already existing economic foundation and productive capacity cannot be used effectively to the maximum, and ultimately the great task of socialist economic construction cannot be successfully carried out. Only in strengthening planning discipline so as to normalize production lays the correct path for effectively utilizing the nation's powerful economic foundation and productive potential, and for substantially increasing production of the material means necessary for economic development and improving the people's standard of living without great outlays of money.

Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, during the last period our people achieved great success in vigorously launching the struggle to normalize production at a high level so as to accelerate the nation's economic construction and rapidly improve the people's standard of living.

The 10th Plenum of the 6th Party Central Committee held last year emphasized the need for further development on the basis of this success and experience gained in normalizing production at a high level.

Planning discipline must be further strengthened in all units and sectors of the people's economy in accordance with the demands of actual development, so

as to normalize production at a higher level, and thereby vigorously accelerate the overall socialist economic development of the nation.

Of first importance here is for all functionaries and workers to possess a correct viewpoint concerning people's economy plans, and to struggle stubbornly to carry them out to the letter.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"State plans are the directives of the party and the law of the land which reflect the will of the entire people. No one has the right to go against them, and there is no other mission but to carry them out to the letter in all economic organs and enterprises." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol. 24, pp. 35-36)

Whether or not people's economy plans, which are the basic yardstick of production normalization, are thoroughly carried out in a timely manner depends on how functionaries and workers struggle and with what position and viewpoint.

All functionaries and workers must possess the correct position and viewpoint that people's economy plans are not just simple predictions of economic development, but rather the directives of the party and the law of the land which must be unconditionally carried out, and fully display their responsibility and creativity in carrying them out. Specifically, they should stand firmly on the revolutionary position which says that it is better if what is needed is provided from those above, but even if it is not, that they will take care of it on their own, so as to continuously mobilize and utilize all inner resources and potentials, and thereby carry out people's economy plans to the letter and normalize production at a high level.

Also of importance in strengthening planning discipline so as to normalize production is for plans to be correctly drawn up by state economic organs and published at the proper time, and for strict order to be established for thoroughly carrying them out by period and index.

If planning is to be improved and production normalized, state planning organs and economic guidance functionaries must correctly formulate people's economy plans and distribute them in a timely manner. Only when plans are correctly established and distributed in a timely manner can production preparations be made in all economic organs, factories, and enterprises with clear-cut directions and objectives and possessed of resolute conviction, and production normalized at a high level from the beginning of the month.

The objective of the struggle to correctly formulate people's economy plans and distribute them in a timely manner is for them to be carried out to the letter so that production is normalized at a high level. Therefore, all sectors, units and enterprises of the people's economy must drive the nail home in carrying out plans to the letter by period and by index, and ambitiously launch production struggles.

Our party requires that production organization be meticulously performed from the beginning of the month at all factories and enterprises, so that 3.3-4 percent of the monthly plan is carried out each day and production fluctuations eliminated, and that 33-35 percent of the monthly plan is completed in each third of the month. In order that plans may be thus thoroughly carried out by period, steps must be taken at the proper time to assure that production preparations have been fully completed, that conditions for carrying out plans are fully understood, and that problems that may arise are solved.

Normalization of production thoroughly assures that periodic production plans and indexed production plans are both carried out to the letter. Because people's economy plans maintain equilibrium among all of the links in socialist expanded reproduction, the failure to carry them out in any sector or unit has an obvious negative impact on the sectors and units that are tied to it, and ultimately on sectors of the overall people's economy.

Consequently, economic and technical measures must be concretely established in all sectors, factories and enterprises to eliminate the tendency to produce only those products that are easy to make and have steep price tags, and to carry out indexed targets set in plans to the letter, and see to it that these measures are thoroughly followed.

Control over plan performance is one of the basic methods of strengthening planning discipline, and an important requirement for normalizing production at a high level. Only through strict exercise of control over plan performance can incentive be given at the proper time to violate [as published] planning discipline, so that people's economy plans can be carried out to the letter and normalization of production assured.

In order to strengthen control over plan performance, requirements must be further increased with an eye to thoroughly enforcing such rules and regulations as plan formulation rules, plan performance evaluation rules, and rules covering organization and execution of cooperative production, and the broad producing masses must be brought to participate positively in them. Along with this, the status of production normalization must be critiqued at the proper time and full recognition given to factories and enterprises that serve as models, and their experience given wide exposure.

Normalization of production is one of the important links on which our party is focusing its efforts.

All functionaries and workers should thoroughly implement the party's policy requirements concerning strengthening planning discipline so as to normalize production at a high level, and thereby contribute positively to gloriously carrying out the enormous tasks of socialist economic construction that confront us.

9062
CSO: 4109/012

THE INNOVATIVE HALLMARKS OF THE NEW FORM OF COLLECTED NOVEL LITERATURE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 85 pp 56-60

[Article by Yi Su-rip]

[Text] The full-length novels from the collection "The Immortal History," which puts into novel form the glorious revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il-song, great leader of our party and people, occupy a special place among the flowering of chuche art and literature that are today enjoying their golden age.

As a result of their brilliant portrayal of the immortal revolutionary activities and noble communist demeanor of the respected and beloved leader, these literary works are well loved by the masses and have become a powerful weapon in indoctrinating them with endless loyalty to party and leader.

Broad and in-depth portrayal of the glorious revolutionary activities and noble communist demeanor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most important task confronting our literature.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader of the working class who brings together in one person heretofore unknown penetrating wisdom, outstanding leadership and pure communist morality, and who is rewriting and glorifying modern history with his profound revolutionary theory and tremendous revolutionary experience, and the beloved father of the people who glorifies the entire course of protracted revolutionary struggle with his endless devotion to the cause of revolution and his ardent love for the people.

Only by deeply portraying the glorious revolutionary history and great demeanor of the respected and beloved leader can our literature be made into a powerful weapon for indoctrinating the people with endless loyalty to party and leader, and can these be passed on to succeeding generations as the most precious of revolutionary treasures.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"The hallmark of outstanding works of art and literature is found in their perfect unity of lofty content and polished style which conform to the demands of the times and the wants of the people. Only a work that harmoniously combines content and style can truly move people and contribute vigorously to their ideo-aesthetic indoctrination." ("Theory of Cinematic Art" Booklet, p. 60)

Novel literature that must contain both the flavor of historical documentation and a sense of ideo-aesthetic profoundness requires a new form which corresponds to this.

The major form of novel literature in the past was the full-length novel, but there was also the multi-work form, and in some instances there were full-length novels which were lumped together under the title of "collection."

However, the immortal exploits achieved over the protracted course of the great leader's glorious revolutionary history could not be properly portrayed in a single-volume full-length novel, or even in the two-volume or three-volume novel form.

Although the "collections" of the past were larger in scope than multivolume works, full-length novels which examined every aspect of the society of a given period of time were not consistently systematized, and never got beyond just being lumped together.

The whole story of the revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song could not be covered with artistic depth using either the existing multi-volume work form or "collection" form.

This historic task was brilliantly handled by the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, who maintains loyalty to the great leader at the most sacred height and who launches into all work with daring and results.

The beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il re-initiated the form of extensive compilation of full-length novels which portray the revolutionary activity of the respected and beloved leader under the overall title of "Immortal History" under a monolithic system which follows the course of history, and comprehensively identified the fundamental problems arising in the composition of literary works.

The brilliant thought of our party concerning the new form of collected novel literature, with its concept concerning the form of revolutionary novel which had been demanded by the times and for which literature had been hoping for a solution, constitutes a decisive guarantee capable of brilliantly handling the task of our times of putting into novel form the glorious revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The novel literature collection "Immortal History" possesses outstanding characteristics capable of most brilliantly portraying the glorious revolutionary history and noble communist demeanor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The innovative hallmark of "The Immortal History" as a form of literary collection stems first of all from its new revolutionary novel form which is capable of comprehensively and systematically portraying the glorious revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The collection captures the scope of content of a given work in terms of the stage of revolutionary activity, while pulling together numerous full-length novels which systematically portray the entire course of great revolutionary history.

The organizational form of a collection that must comprehensively and systematically portray the revolutionary history of the great leader must be that of a large scale capable of thoroughly covering the entire course of the revolutionary history of the great leader, and of vividly delineating the inevitable processes of revolutionary development. Coverage of the long course of great history permeated with so many immortal struggle achievements using the form of the single-volume biographical novel is beyond imagination, and is in fact a literary impossibility.

It was on this basis that the new revolutionary novel collection overcame the tendency to cram unimaginable content into a single volume and to gloss over it with generalizations, forming instead a large-scale compilation of full-length novels capable of reflecting the revolutionary history of the great leader without gaps, and, in order to bring to vivid life the inevitability of revolutionary historical development, created a new organizational system which separates the works that are included into stages.

Drawing a complete picture of the revolutionary history of the great leader and systematically portraying it, based on the principle of creating a tremendously large-scale collection of full-length novels while dividing the content of the works included into stages of revolutionary struggle, provided a firm guarantee that it could be created as a work of historical documentary value.

This is demonstrated by the three full-length novels--"Hard March," "The Tuman River Region" and "Relentless Vanguard"--which link together the historical period from the end of the 1930's to the early 1940's within the immortal revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The collection divides this harsh historical period of the Korean Revolution into three stages, from the Nanpaitzu Conference in November 1938 to the May Day commemorative conference at Hsiaoteshui in the spring of 1939, from the Musan Region Battle in May 1939 through the summer of that year, and from the autumn of 1939 to the Hongkiha Battle in March 1940, and portrays them through the three full-length novels.

By arranging the content into stages, so that the long march of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and its political and military operations in the Mt. Paektu northeastern region in the spring and summer of 1939, and the associated large contingency operations of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, were portrayed in sharp relief, it was thus possible for the glorious revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during this period to be pictured logically and vividly.

Another innovative characteristic of the literary collection "Immortal History" form is that it is a new revolutionary novel form capable of a broad and in-depth portrayal of the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The greatness of the leader can be brought into vivid relief in literary creations only through portrayal of his unquestioned position and decisive role as the brain of the working masses and the heart of unity and solidarity.

By showing in depth the position and role occupied by the respected and beloved leader in the development of our revolution through the use of grand epic portrayal, the collection constituted a powerful novel form illuminating all aspects of the leader's greatness.

The collection outlines the historic events organized and led by the respected and beloved leader, thereby drawing a grand picture of each stage of revolutionary struggle.

Historic incidents are societal events which reflect and characterize a given period of revolutionary development, and are revolutionary events which possess great significance in advancing revolutionary struggle. The essence and concrete content of a given revolutionary stage are personified in, and given expression through, the historic events which take place in the process of revolutionary struggle.

Works of the new form of collection bring to life great historic incidents in providing a broad and in-depth artistic explanation of each revolutionary stage, and thereby create epic pictures portraying the immortal visage of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

These epic portrayals reflect an advance of history organized and led, and launched on an enormous scale and with profound depth, by the great leader.

The problem of bringing into full relief the great character of the respected and beloved leader in a literary collection, and the problem of bringing to life historic incidents of great note so as to create an epic portrayal, are not two entirely separate problems, but rather two aspects of content which are closely interrelated and united and always applied.

The process of portraying the revolutionary activity of the respected and beloved leader in an unfolding epic picture is a process of showing in deep relief the unquestioned position and decisive role occupied by the great leader in historical development and revolutionary struggle, and at the same time of illuminating all aspects of the leader's greatness and deeply carving the portrayal of the leader at the center of the picture. This is because the epic picture in a literary collection makes it possible to cement the noble portrayal of the respected and beloved leader in a close relationship with the destiny of the broad working masses.

That the masses become the focal point of history in the revolutionary novels of the "Immortal History" collection through a process in which the immortal portrayal of the respected and beloved leader is always drawn from various

angles in an unbreakable unity with the portrayal of the masses, is vitally and vividly illuminated as a profound truth which stems from the fact that the great leader is always in the lives of the people, and from the fact that his greatness is the result of our people always being on the mind of the fatherly leader. Consequently, the collected works provide an in-depth philosophical portrayal of the great leadership demeanor and temperament of the respected and beloved leader.

In this sense the "Immortal History" collection constitutes literature which vividly portrays the true leadership demeanor of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song through its own broad and profound epic picture, and a collection of revolutionary works which vividly illuminate the decisive factors in revolutionary development and the fundamental secrets of revolutionary victory.

The full-length novel "At the Foot of Mt. Paektu" confirms these hallmarks of the new form of collected novel literature. This work outlines the plot of the event of great historical significance in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song marched from Nanhut'ou to the foot of Mt. Paektu to found the Fatherland Restoration Society. The work focuses on the portrayal of the respected and beloved leader and develops a grand epic picture that weaves together in intimate human relationships characterizations of people of all classes and levels, including Korean People's Revolutionary Army members such as Kang Se-ho and Yi Puk-ch'ol; Mr. and Mrs. Yi Kyong-chun, Chang Ki-ryong and Yun Ch'il-nyo, revolutionaries who suffered all manner of hardships as successors to the anti-"Minsaeng-dan" struggle; members of the Youth Corps, who were abandoned by national traitors; the intellectual Kwon Hak-sik, who gave up everything and hid out deep in the mountains; and Pak Mun-p'il, who broke free from the class environment of the land owners and embarked on the path of struggle.

Through this picture the work brings into sharp relief the extraordinary wisdom, outstanding leadership skills and pure morality of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as he brilliantly undertook the historic cause of achieving a great leap forward in the Korean revolution, and vitally and vigorously reinforces the idea of the respected and beloved leader as the sun of the nation, the attainer of fatherland restoration, and the great father totally responsible for the destiny of all of the Korean people.

This work provides a philosophical and in-depth portrayal, developed through broad human relationships, of the immortal revolutionary thought and steel-like will of the respected and beloved leader as he combines the strength of the people, his outstanding leadership as over a period of 2 months he transforms marching ranks composed of a few guards into majestic combat ranks shouldering the Korean revolution, his passionate love for the future of the revolution by which he goes so far as to provide precious money for the shabby children of Ma-ansan, and his great trust as he burns a bundle of documents belonging to those accused of involvement with the "Minsaeng-dan," accepting them into the framework of revolutionary ranks. As a result, the greatness of the respected and beloved leader who held aloft the banner of chuche and initiated a period of great upsurge in the Korean revolution is brilliantly put into sharp relief.

The "Immortal History" collection is thus a new form of revolutionary novel that makes the great portrayal of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song the centerpiece of the picture it paints, and broadly depicts the march forward of the-masses who had appeared on the scene as the masters of history under the leadership of the leader, and thereby profoundly portrays the unquestioned position and decisive role of the great leader in the development of our revolutionary movement.

Another hallmark of the "Immortal History" collection as a new form of revolutionary novel is found in its ability to reflect the revolutionary history of the great leader in the form of historical documentation, while creating it as true human science with artistic value.

By not lumping together the glorious revolutionary history of the great leader, but rather delineating stages of revolutionary struggle and reflecting them in each of the works, the collection assures greater depth to its portrayals and paints them not as folk tales, but as great historical events, and as a result becomes a fountainhead for unfolding a noble and beautiful life.

The beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il taught that each of the works contained in the collection was to be a deeply artistic work with an individual theme, and correctly portray the revolutionary history of the great leader by dividing it into, and linking it together with, periods of time.

The full-length novels in the collection first of all delve into the fundamental problem of shaping the destiny of the masses in the context of the heroic revolutionary struggle and way of life guided by the great leader, and profound problems of humanity that are of significance to all people, so as to identify basic human relationships and a touching story line, and then bring them to flower in its portrayal. As a result, each of the works in the collection represents a major revolutionary work of high ideo-aesthetic value which profoundly illuminates the essence of revolutionary development, and also represents true chuche human science.

The full-length novel "Hard March" sets its ideological theme by exploring the harsh days at the time of the long marches when the great leader plowed his way through at the head of the ranks.

The ideological theme of life selected and developed by this work is the greatness of the respected and beloved leader as he nurtures the masses into the most powerful existence on earth.

The problem of the greatness of the power of mankind is vividly expressed in this epic portrayal of heroic proportions which unfolds with the Korean People's Revolutionary Army facing an enemy, which had the defeatist "viewpoint" that they would be "destroyed" no matter what they did, with the chuche viewpoint that, when completely deprived of conditions for living as human beings, and when possessed of an ideology by which freedom is made the reason for their existence, the power of the people is unlimited.

By planting this philosophically profound seed, the novel was imbued with the human science of chuche which adamantly emphasizes that the long march was an historic march which showed to the whole world the greatness of the respected and beloved leader who planted the immortal chuche idea in members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the people, and nurtured in them the strength to smash through any obstacle.

That the collected works are artistic portrayals which possess value as human science is due in particular to the fact that they delve deeply into the great life unfolded by the respected and beloved leader and portray it with richness, and show the noble spiritual world of the leader with deep emotion. The great life portrayed in these collected works is a real life, one which summons forth the most beautiful sense of aesthetics based on the noble doctrine and passionate love for mankind that are manifested in it.

The scene in the full-length novel "1934" where the general, who had to leave behind his sick mother and depart for the path of the southern Manchurian campaign, walks clear around the house without knowing it, filled with thoughts, is a good example of this.

It shows the most noble and beautiful life of the great leader as he embarks on the path of bloody war, beset by the anguish of such great love for mother and family.

The full-length novel "Relentless Vanguard" also unfolds an emotionally charged portrayal which brings to life the noble human makeup of the respected and beloved leader as he puts his hands on the grave of that beloved fighter, Brigade Commander O Chung-hun, unable to suppress his grief.

By thus delving deeply into the great life of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the new collection of novels in "Immortal History" are an outstanding form of revolutionary novel which show his noble doctrine and spirit of love for mankind, his unending devotion and self-sacrifice by which he devotes everything to the welfare of the people, his passionate concern and care for the destiny of mankind, and the quintessence of a life filled with the most noble comradely love and obligation.

It is in the true science of mankind which searches for profound questions of humanity in bringing to life the noble and beautiful human makeup of the respected and beloved leader that is found the innovative hallmarks of the "Immortal History" as a new form of collected novel literature.

The "Immortal History" collection is indeed a new form of novel literature which makes it possible to assure portrayals which are both broad in scope and in-depth, while at the same time comprehensively depicting the immortal revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song within a unity of historical documentation and human science.

With the pioneering of this new form of collection, our literature became blessed with our own style of novel which combines revolutionary experience with a correct awareness of the greatness of the respected and beloved leader,

and thereby contributes vigorously to the establishment of the revolutionary leader view of party members and workers.

With the pioneering of this form of collection, chuche literature was enabled to fully carry out the mission of the times of brilliantly portraying the immortal revolutionary activities and noble communist demeanor of Comrade Kim Il-song, great leader of our party and people, and to transfer the glorious revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader to a great and profound artistic portrayal and pass it on to succeeding generations.

This constitutes a great achievement attained by the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il in the process of leading the building of chuche literature in a revolutionary manner, and a source of great national pride for our people.

The pioneering of the "Immortal History" form of collection was indeed an event of great literary significance which made novel literature into a powerful ideological weapon for the party, and developed socialist realist literature to a new height.

The proud results and precious experience gained in the creation of the "Immortal History" collection under the leadership of our glorious party will go on to display even greater vitality in the struggle to build the literature of socialism and communism.

9062
CSO: 4109/012

GUIDELINES ON PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AS THE BASIS OF OUR PARTY'S PUBLIC HEALTH POLICY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 85 pp 61-64

[Article by Yu Kyu-tong]

[Text] Public health work is important in improving the health of people and guarding their lives so as to assure them of an independent and creative life.

The independent and creative life of individuals can become a reality only when the conditions for an ideo-spiritual life and material life are fully guaranteed, and when the health that makes it possible to enjoy them is firmly maintained. No matter how healthy one is ideologically and spiritually, or how plentiful are the conditions of material well-being, if individuals live with the physical restraints caused by illness, they cannot be said to enjoy an independent and creative life in the true sense of the word. Only by developing public-health work so that the working masses are completely liberated from the constraints of all types of diseases, and enabled to enjoy in good health the ideo-spiritual and material assets that they themselves have created, can they be said to in fact be assured of a life of well-being.

In order for the masses to be freed from all manner of disease, the problem of preventive care and treatment must be correctly defined and solved in public health work.

Preventive care and treatment are the basic ingredients of public health work.

Treatment is the work of protecting the health and lives of individuals once an illness occurs, while preventive care is the work of determining causes before illnesses occur so as to eliminate them, and thus of taking steps to prevent people from becoming ill. Without preventive care and treatment no thought can be given to the problems of protecting and improving the health of individuals or assuring them of a life of well-being. Therefore, the question of how to approach the problems of preventive care and treatment in the development of public health work, and how to view their interrelationship and on which to place the emphasis, is one of the key issues in carrying out the objective and mission of public health work.

Based on the immortal chuche idea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established the problem of prevention of illness as a key revolutionary task in liberating individuals from the constraints of all types of illness and attaining the complete independence of the working masses.

In the clarification of the problem of preventing illness as not being a problem of medical technology or economic administration, but rather as a key problem in freeing the working masses, who have been liberated from exploitation and coercion, from all types of illness, and thereby gloriously fulfilling the task of the liberation of mankind, is found the legitimacy and creativity of our party's guidelines on preventive medicine.

Based on his creative explanation of the essence of preventive medicine, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth preventive medicine guidelines which are the foundation of our party's public health policy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The foundation of socialist medicine is preventive medicine. Establishment of measures in advance so that people do not become ill, rather than treating them once they have become ill, is the foundation of socialist medicine." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 8, p 294)

That the guidelines on preventive medicine are the foundation of our party's public health policy is related first of all to the fact that they embody the party's principle of continuously improving the welfare of the people.

Improving the welfare of the people is the ultimate principle of our party. One of the key problems in applying this noble principle of our party is the protection and improvement of the health of the people.

The welfare of the people, and the health and interests of individuals, are inconceivable without a healthy body. In the welfare of the people, health is a more pressing requirement than material interests. No matter how prosperous one may be in terms of material things, those things cannot be truly enjoyed without good health. For that reason, when speaking of well-being, people always give first consideration to living a long and healthy life over that which is material. Treatment is of course also important in fulfilling people's wishes to loyally serve party, revolution, fatherland and people with a disease-free healthy body, and to live a long and happy life. Nevertheless, providing treatment after illness has set in is the function of passive medicine, while making the effort to establish thorough preventive measures so as to prevent illness is the function of positive and basic public health.

The work of preventing disease is not accomplished only through such simple administrative procedures of medical technology as preventive vaccination and sterilization. It encompasses the enforcement of party and state regulations concerning the improvement of the welfare of the people, such as prevention of the pollution that attends modern industry and urban development, improvement of living and working conditions, work and vacations, and mass athletics. Providing all people with clean water, clean air and a clean living environment through enforcement of the party's public policies is the most

important element in disease prevention today, and occupies a key position in improving their welfare.

The prevention of illness before it starts serves to continuously increase the creative capacity of the workers so that they produce greater material wealth, and thus enables them to contribute positively to the endless improvement of the welfare of the people.

Along with knowledge, physical stamina comprises an inseparable component of creative capacity. No matter what the level of knowledge of individuals may be, if their health is degraded by illness they cannot correctly display their creative capacity in the struggle to remake nature and society, and they are rendered incapable of creating more material wealth. This ultimately has a negative impact on public production and the creation of national income, and is a basic factor which obstructs improvement of the welfare of the people.

Only by taking steps in advance so that individuals do not succumb to illness can they fully display their creativity in revolution and construction so as to create greater material wealth, and can they decrease public expenditures for treatment and support of patients while continuously increasing the welfare of the workers.

All of this bespeaks the fact that the preventive medicine guidelines of our party constitute a public health policy which embodies the ultimate principle of party activity concerning the systematic improvement of the welfare of the people.

That these preventive medicine guidelines are the foundation of our party's public health policy is also associated with the fact that they are people-oriented public health guidelines which conform to the inevitability of the development of the socialist and communist society.

If medicine is to truly contribute to improvement of the people's welfare, then it must reflect the demands of people who will live in a communist society--the ideal of mankind. Inasmuch as the communist society is one in which the independence of the working masses has been completely realized, medical science must also be developed in the direction of completely freeing them from the constraints of all types of illness. With the development of a socialist society, illness decreases and the health of the people improves so that they gradually become freed from the constraints of disease, and moving on to the communist society, the long-standing dream of being free from disease is fulfilled and every person is enabled to live a long life with a healthy body and without disease. If public health work is to be developed in accordance with these requirements of the socialist and communist society, preventive medicine guidelines must be adhered to as the foundation and thoroughly implemented.

In the event that treatment becomes the focus in public health work, rather than prevention, it becomes a form of medicine which does not suit the inevitability of social development.

Capitalist medicine is anti-people medicine which downplays prevention and makes treatment its foundation. The interest of capitalists is in making money, and for that reason they have no concern whatsoever with prevention, using illness as a means of piling up money.

The underlying principle of bourgeois medicine is that of throwing both the noble mission of medicine and medical ethics out the door, and of engaging in all types of medical malpractice, for money.

In contrast to bourgeois medicine, the public health policies of our party, which sees its mission as continuously protecting and improving the health of the people, and striving for everyone to participate positively in revolution and construction, free from all illness and with a healthy body, and for all workers to live a disease-free long life, are people-oriented medical guidelines based on the principle of preventive medicine.

That preventive medicine guidelines form the foundation of our party's public health policy is next found in the fact that they reflect the superiority of our nation's socialist system, which provides the potential and conditions for disease prevention.

The preventive medicine guidelines of our party are guidelines based on an analysis of the overall factors which affect the health of the people, and of the necessity and objective potential for preventing disease in a socialist society.

No matter how advanced public health work may be, prevention cannot be achieved if the potential and conditions capable of attaining it have not been created.

Due to its application of the great chuche idea, our nation's socialist system is the most superior social system in which the masses have become the masters of all things, and in which everything in the society serves them.

The potential and conditions for stopping all types of illnesses in advance and eliminating them have been created in our nation's socialist system.

Diseases which destroy the health of individuals are not just simple biological phenomena. The occurrence of disease and the work of preventing it depend on the social system. The conditions and potential for disease prevention are different depending on the type of social system.

With the establishment of a socialist system, the masses are liberated from exploitation and oppression, the economy, culture, science and technology develop in a planned manner, and everything in the society is focused on improving the welfare of the masses, with the result that the social causes of disease are eliminated and real potential and conditions for disease prevention are created.

However, in the capitalist society, where the existence and value of man is determined by money, the social system itself becomes the breeding ground for disease and the social force which subjects the masses to the scourge of

illness. The fact that such social diseases as drug addiction and alcoholism, such contagious diseases as measles, polio, cholera and malaria, and pollution-related illnesses and occupational disabilities permeate capitalist societies as "national illnesses," thus creating severe social problems, vividly demonstrates that the occurrence of disease and its prevention depend absolutely on the social system.

As a result of the wise leadership of the party and the leader, and the role of the working masses as masters of all things, today in our nation conditions and potentials capable of preventing all diseases have been fully created.

It is precisely because they embody the true superiority of our nation's socialist system that the preventive medicine guidelines form the foundation of our party's public health policy.

The chuche-type preventive medicine guidelines of our party are truly the most advanced medical concepts which clear the way for completely liberating the working masses, who stand at the center of the history of our times, from all forms of illness, and for finally solving the public health problem, and are revolutionary and people-oriented public health guidelines which brilliantly illuminate the course that public health must follow at the present time and in the future historic period of communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established preventive medicine guidelines as the foundation of our party's public health policy, and gloriously applied them in practical public health work, thereby creating a people's paradise in which every person can live a life free from illness.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The epochal dream of our people to be free from all illness has been fulfilled for the first time under our system." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 27, p 599)

Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the preventive medicine guidelines are being brilliantly applied in our nation today.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has strived to purge public health functionaries of the bourgeois medical viewpoint that downgrades prevention and clings to treatment and drugs as its standard, and to firmly arm them with a chuche medical viewpoint, while at the same time vigorously launching sanitation propaganda and indoctrination among the broad masses, so as to spur on the work of disease prevention as a movement of the entire masses. As a result, all public health functionaries and workers, possessed of a correct viewpoint and position concerning prevention, rushed forward to this work as a movement of the entire masses, with the result that the overall status of hygiene in the nation has undergone a complete change, and all traces of contagious diseases and many other diseases which were vestiges of the old society have been wiped out.

If the party's guidelines on preventive medicine are to be implemented in public health work, mass prevention work must be launched and at the same time the medical treatment services of public health organs organized and carried out on the basis of prevention.

Long ago the district-doctor system was already implemented in our nation so that all workers have access to doctors with different specialties, and under their responsible care receive various preventive medical services, including periodic preventive check-ups and preventive inoculations. On top of that, disease control centers have been opened in urban and local areas, and numerous preventive medicine organs such as specialized preventive medicine research facilities, including hygiene research centers, and quarantine offices and pollution control offices, have been established, so that the work of disease prevention is being carried out on a scientific foundation.

Maintenance of working and living conditions in a modern and hygienic manner has great significance in preventing illness in people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been deeply concerned with upgrading and managing the working and living conditions of the workers to make them more conducive to protecting and improving their health. The respected and beloved leader in particular has spared no material or expense in making sure that, whenever a factory or home is built, or roads laid out or parks and playgrounds installed, they are conducive to the health of the people, and that the fumes and smoke issuing from factories and enterprises is made harmless. Although industry is developing at an unprecedented pace on an enormous scale in our nation today, not only do the workers not know what pollution is, but schools of fish swim in the crystal-clear water of the rivers and streams, and the chirping of birds never ceases in the green shade of the parks and playgrounds in the cities and around the factories.

Implementation of preventive medicine guidelines so as to eliminate differences between the cities and rural areas in the level of health and hygiene is of extremely great significance in preventing disease in the rural population and protecting and improving their health.

Under the wise leadership of the party and leader, our rural areas have already seen the introduction of piped water service and the conversion of sanitariums into hospitals, along with the energetic launching of the work to create "disease-free villages," with the result that rural residents also fully receive specialized medical services. Today our agricultural people, who in the past drank brackish water in crude thatched houses and suffered from all kinds of disease, live and work happily in modern houses supplied with piped water no different than those in the city.

With the implementation of the party's preventive medicine guidelines, many contagious diseases such as measles, whooping cough and cholera have been completely eradicated and the average life span extended to 74 years, and all the people live happily, free from concern about disease.

This is the glorious fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader and glorious Party Center who established and directed the preventive medicine guidelines as the foundation of our party's public health policy.

We must firmly adhere to the preventive medicine guidelines of the party as the foundation of public health work, and continue to thoroughly implement them, and thereby fight even more vigorously to build a communist society which fulfills the dream of the people to live a long life with healthy bodies.

9062
CSO: 4109/012

MAKING ATHLETICS MASS-ORIENTED AND VITAL

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 85 pp 65-69

[Article by Kim Yu-sun]

[Text] Making athletics mas-oriented and vital is a fundamental problem which determines the success of the overall work of athletics, and a key problem linked to development of the nation's athletic skills.

Only by making athletics mass-oriented and vital can it contribute to the development of national prosperity, and become something that all people contribute to revolution and construction.

Making athletics mass-oriented and vital is a consistent guideline of our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must make athletics mass-oriented and vital so as to improve the physical fitness of all the people, and rapidly develop the nation's sports science and technology." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 8, p 348)

Making athletics mass-oriented and vital is something which allows athletics to become part of the masses themselves, and gets all the people positively involved with the work of athletics, so that they make athletics a normal part of their lives.

Making athletics mass-oriented and vital is a prerequisite for nurturing people as independent and creative communist revolutionaries.

In order to mold individuals as independent and creative social beings, an effort must be made for them to be physically fit as well as to have revolutionary ideological awareness and a high level of culture.

A strong body is the physical foundation for the intellectual and material activities of mankind. The independent and creative efforts of people to remake nature and society cannot be successfully carried out without the physical preparedness and strong body that serve to support them. In revolution and construction there are numerous tasks which require the

surmounting of physical burdens. Only when people have a strong body can they fully perform their responsibility and role as masters in the difficult and complex work of revolution and construction.

The extensive launching of athletics among the broad masses is one of the key conditions for molding people into communist revolutionaries possessed of a strong body. A strong body can be maintained through a variety of means, but of these the most decisive and primary one is athletics.

The strong body that serves as the physical foundation for independent and creative activity is best developed and successfully nurtured through mass-oriented and vital athletics in which all of the people can participate.

Making athletics mass-oriented and vital is an important requirement in firmly preparing the masses for labor and national defense.

A strong body is the foundation of revolutionary struggle and the building of a prosperous society, and is the physical guarantee which makes it possible to contribute solidly to labor and national defense.

Man's efforts to remake nature are predicated on ideo-spiritual preparedness and physical conditioning.

Only when people have strong bodies can they participate positively in the useful work of remaking nature, and accomplish labor exploits in the building of socialism. Regardless of the extent of one's politico-ideological preparedness and subconscious desire to be loyal to the revolution, if one is physically weak and unhealthy it is not possible to successfully carry out the revolutionary mission that one has been assigned. Only the person who has both high ideo-spiritual demeanor and a strong body can energetically walk the path of protracted and arduous revolution, maintaining at all times a thriving combative drive, vital spirit and powerful physical strength, and successfully implement the line and policy of the party.

Also, in order to firmly maintain the power to defend the nation, all the people must be well prepared physically. One cannot perform the mission of fatherland defense with a weak body. In order to crush the enemy in combat and be victorious, one must have a physical capacity and healthy body capable of operating the means of military technology and of acting with agility even under adverse conditions.

A healthy body capable of contributing to labor and national defense is nurtured through the process in which the broad masses participate extensively in athletics so as to temper themselves physically.

The physical training which must bear many physical burdens itself requires a stubborn fighting spirit, perseverance and strong will. Through the process of participating in such athletics people come to possess the firm physical preparedness capable of overcoming any obstacle or bottleneck that may confront them in the difficult and complex struggle to remake nature and society, and become tempered in terms of ideological will.

All athletics accomplishes that, but physical training for national defense in particular nurtures a high degree of agility and mobility, and a spontaneous and positive ability and resiliency to handle a variety of natural obstacles and physical burdens, and thereby is capable of firmly tempering the body, and developing it in a balanced manner, so that the mission of national defense can be fully carried out. As a result of this process, people are tempered ideologically and spiritually, and firmly prepared physically, so as to positively contribute to the work of fatherland defense.

Making athletics mass-oriented and vital is also an important problem in training many athletic reserves, and rapidly developing the nation's overall athletic skills.

Motivating the masses through the masses themselves is an important factor for the rapid development of athletics, just as it is in any other endeavor. If many athletic reserves are to be trained and athletic prowess rapidly developed, then the broad masses must be gotten actively involved in athletic activity and all the people imbued with a deep interest in athletics.

Outstanding athletic reserves exist within the masses. Only through the process of vigorously and constantly engaging in athletic activity on the part of the working masses can their technical competence be improved and a large number of skilled athletic reserves be formed. Furthermore, it is through the continuously replenished athletic reserves that the ranks of athletes are expanded and their qualitative composition improved.

Rapid development of athletic proficiency is successfully accomplished when based on mass sports. If athletics are to be made mass-oriented, various types of sports should be made broadly available to the broad masses and developed, so that the athletic abilities and skills of the people can be fully displayed, and the athletic skills of the nation rapidly developed through this process.

Under our nation's socialist system created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the way has been cleared for everyone to participate in athletic activities.

In capitalist societies, athletics serve as a means to entertain and make money for the capitalists, and have been "professionalized" and cater to the individual player.

Under our nation's socialist system, however, where the working masses have become masters of national sovereignty and the means of production, and where all athletic facilities are the possessions of the people, the masses are actively involved in athletic activities throughout the land.

Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, making athletics mass-oriented and vital is being thoroughly achieved in our nation today.

In schools all levels physical education are being strengthened, and among the broad working masses in the cities and rural communities, factories and cooperative farms break-time gymnastics and group running are becoming a way

of life, and public physical condition tests are being systematically implemented. In addition, a variety of sporting events are being carried out among workers as production activities permit, and beginning in 1960 the National Athletic Conference was organized as a national event, with athletic competitions being extensively organized by sport and sector. As a result, in every corner of the country, including its central and regional areas, cities, rural towns, schools, factories and enterprises, mass athletics have been vigorously launched, and the broad masses, including students, workers, farmers and office workers, have begun to participate positively in athletics.

In making athletics mass-oriented and vital, the people have been tempered not only athletically but also in terms of ideological will, their spirit of collectivism has been strengthened, and their sense of organization and discipline has been further enhanced.

Our nation's athletic skills have rapidly developed on the fields of the mass athletics that are being launched into full gear, with the result that our nation's women competitors at the 33rd and 34th World Table Tennis Championships launched an ideological battle, fighting spirit battle, speed battle and skill battle to become a world-renowned power of women's table tennis and occupy the lofty position of "queens of world table tennis." At the Seventh Asian Table Tennis Championship, which was held amidst the great interest of the table tennis world, our men's and women's teams continuously displayed outstanding table tennis skill and decisively defeated the Japanese and South Korean teams, demonstrating their outstanding character before the crowds and glorifying the fatherland. In addition, our nation's shooting team became the "dominant force in international shooting" at the 20th Summer Olympics, one of our wrestlers had the glory of taking the crown in the 48 kilogram competition at the recent World Wrestling Championship, and our young competitors in the 2nd International Radio Controlled Model Airplane Championship arrived on the scene as masters of the world. Furthermore, our nation's competitors at the 16th Asian Weightlifting Championship attained the proud achievement of winning 6 gold medals, and many other sports, including boxing, marathon running, gymnastics and archery, are being rapidly developed to world standards.

Mass gymnastic displays are also being developed on a high level in our nation.

Many mass gymnastic displays that have been created under the energetic leadership of our party, such as "Following the Flag of the Party," "Song of Korea" and "The Masses Sing of the Leader," have attained the highest stage in terms of content, style, athletic prowess, ideo-aesthetic form and scale.

Foreign friends who have watched the mass displays of our nation have not been able to contain their amazement, calling them the "peak of world athletics" and saying that "in content they are the most revolutionary, and in style the most artistic productions."

The mass displays of our nation have been successful in making athletics mass-oriented, and are being spread throughout the country as the most superior form of athletics capable of developing athletic skill at a consistently high

level. Mass displays are being created and performed in many cities and counties, including Pukchong County, which has produced and performed a variety of mass displays which have a high ideo-aesthetic sense and are harmonious in content and style, such as the mass display "Twenty Years in the Flower Garden of Chuche Athletics" performed by 15,000 students.

The physical improvement and overall development of chuche-type athletic skill of all the people is a shining result attained in the process of the struggle to make athletics mass-oriented and vital.

Practical experience shows that in consistently adhering to and thoroughly implementing the party's guidelines on making athletics mass-oriented and vital is to be found the most direct path for enabling all the people to better contribute to revolutionary struggle and construction, and to rapidly develop athletic skill.

We must bring about a new turning point in the development of the nation's athletics by continuing to vigorously launch the struggle to make athletics mass-oriented and vital under the leadership of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"We must strive for all youth, students and workers to always participate positively in athletics, and to vitalize athletics among the masses." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 2, p 468)

Extensive development of mass athletics is an important task in making athletics mass-oriented and vitalizing them.

Only by developing mass athletics that the broad masses can participate in can interest in athletics be increased among the people, can everyone establish the social spirit of engaging in athletic activity, and can the whole nation flourish athletically.

We must continuously improve the physical condition of the people by vigorously launching mass athletic activities among the workers and youth and conscientiously carrying out physical examinations, so as to systematically increase the ranks of those who come up to standards. We must in particular normalize and vitalize morning exercise, break-time exercise and group running among the workers, and broadly launch mass athletic events and group sports activities. At the same time, we must popularize the athletic experience of Anbyon County in Kangwon Province, Pukchong County in South Hamgyong Province and Sosong District in Pyongyang, which are model athletic counties where the whole county starts its work day with morning exercises and running and ends it with extracurricular athletics, so that all people are improving their bodies with an objective in mind and the whole nation is always seething with athletic activity. In addition, everyone should start out with some easily learned sport, such as pole vaulting, so that as interests are aroused and athletics vitalized more difficult sports can gradually be mastered one by one, with the result that everyone masters more than one athletic skill.

National defense athletics are an outstanding class of sports which develop in people the strong will, resiliency and agility to be able to handle modern warfare, so that they can be fully prepared for national defense.

We should vigorously launch mass athletic activities which give priority to national defense athletics among workers and students, and widely develop such mass national defense athletics as obstacle running and jumping over barriers.

Strengthening of athletic subteam activities in all sectors and units is an important requirement in making athletics mass-oriented and vitalizing them.

Athletic subteams are one of the building blocks of mass athletic activity which are organized in all units and sectors, including schools, government organizations, enterprises and cooperative farms.

Only by strengthening athletic subteam activity can the level of athletic ability of workers and students be improved through the process of specializing in athletic events, and can they master more than one athletic skill.

Athletic subteams must be broadly organized in all organs and enterprises under the guidance of party organizations, and workers and students brought into them, so that athletic activities are launched on a full scale.

Vigorously launching athletics in the schools has great significance in making athletics mass-oriented and vital, and in rapidly developing the athletic skills of the nation.

Only by strengthening athletics in the schools can the physical condition of students be improved, so that they are educated as revolutionaries who are gifted with knowledge and virtue, and outstanding athletic reserves be trained so that they can better contribute to the development of the nation's athletic skills.

The quality of physical education in all levels of schools must be decisively improved, and an effort made for all students to participate without fail in various athletic activities. Activities which increase body size should be given priority in the schools, and extracurricular sports carried out at the maximum, so that the seasonal characteristics of spring, fall, summer and winter are correctly utilized and mountain climbing, hiking, swimming, skating, skiing and sledding are taken advantage of. In addition, such mass athletics as mass gymnastic displays and athletic dancing should be made widely available, and various athletic activities extensively organized and carried out in accordance with the actual situation in the school.

If athletics are to be made mass-oriented and vital, it is important to have a proper awareness of and viewpoint concerning athletics.

When one has the revolutionary viewpoint that athletics are a key link in the work to improve the physical condition of the people and firmly prepare them for labor and national defense, and thereby to successfully carry out

revolution and construction, then making athletics mass-oriented and vital can be successfully achieved.

We must be correctly conscious of the fact that only by firmly tempering our bodies through athletics can we maintain our health, contribute to labor and national defense, and participate positively in revolution and construction, and thus more vigorously launch the struggle to make athletics mass-oriented and vital.

If athletics are to be made mass-oriented and vital, then the conditions necessary for everyone to be able to participate on a daily basis in athletics must be provided, and organizational work planned and supervised.

Inasmuch as making athletics mass-oriented and vital is the work of getting the broad masses involved in athletic activity and making athletics a part of daily life, it cannot be successfully carried out without detailed organization and concrete measures. When organization is established and necessary conditions provided, mass athletics can be put into full gear and normalized.

Currently the effort to successfully make athletics mass-oriented and vital and to provide athletic facilities and equipment is well underway in not a small number of units.

In many cities and counties, such as Rajin in North Hamgyong Province and Pungsan County in Yanggang Province, excellent athletic halls have been built, good exercise rooms have been outfitted, and table tennis courts erected in people's neighborhood units using their own strength and resources. In addition, streams have been dammed in various cities and counties so as to provide swimming places, and skating rinks have also been built for use by students in the winter. We must turn our deep attention to learning from the examples and experiences of such advanced units, so as to provide the conditions necessary for making athletics mass-oriented and vital.

All functionaries must preplan and supervise organizational work so that various athletic activities and diversified mass athletic competitions are extensively organized and carried out, and that athletic activities are made mass-oriented and vitalized using various forms and methods which suit the working and living situations of the workers. In addition, they must see to it that production of athletic materials is rapidly increased and that athletic equipment such as horizontal and parallel bars, and various sports facilities such as volleyball courts, table tennis courts and handball courts, are made available in all government organs, enterprises, schools and cooperative farms, so that the broad masses are provided with everything they need to be able to participate at all times and places in athletics.

We must consistently adhere to and thoroughly implement the party's guidelines on making athletics mass-oriented and vital, so that athletics better contribute to the struggle to fulfill the revolutionary cause of chuche.

9062
CSO: 4109/012

MASS MOTIVATION AND THE VIGOROUS ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL WORK OF FUNCTIONARIES

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 85 pp 70-75

[Article by Yi Sok-kyu]

[Text] During the last 2 to 3 years hundreds of pieces of large-scale equipment have been produced at the Hwanghae Steel Complex using its own strength, so that a sintering furnace was newly built and the blister steel rolling machine given a two-fold expansion and modernization, and a wire rod rolling shop with several hundred times the previous capacity newly outfitted.

In addition, a new blast furnace was built, creating a foundation for normalizing production in accordance with chuche steel making methods. As a result, steel production was increased by 100 thousand tons over that of 3 or 3 years ago, sinter production capacity was increased 2-fold and rolled steel capacity 1.3-fold, while annual consumption levels for oil and coke were drastically reduced, so that epoch-making progress was made in making production chuche-oriented. The secret to these innovations lies in the launching of meticulous organization and vigorous political work by functionaries to motivate the masses.

The masses are the prime movers in remaking nature and society. This does not mean, however, that the masses flex their muscles of their own accord.

In order for the masses to occupy their position as masters of revolution and construction and perform their role as prime movers, they must be made conscious and be organized, and if that is to be done, then organizational and political work directed toward the masses must serve as a support. This is the same whether or not it is at a time before or after the party of the working class assumes power.

Organizational and political work to motivate the masses after the working class has seized power are the foremost tasks confronting functionaries. The line and policy of the party are implanted among the masses by the commanders of the revolution, and can be gloriously applied only through the positive struggle of the masses.

The question of whether or not the policy demands of the party in any given period of time will be correctly carried out depends in great part on how meticulously functionaries plan and supervise organizational work, and how vigorously they launch political work. Vigorous organizational and political work by functionaries is thus a key link in uniting the masses with the party, and motivitating the masses to implement party policy.

All guidance functionaries who engage in work with the masses and work with people must launch organizational and political work in order to motivate the masses whether they are doing party work, adminstrative economic work, or labor organizatiion work.

The Hwanghae Steel Complex Party Committee has learned many lessons through the process of launching organizational and political work in order to spur the masses on to implementation of party policy.

One of the important lessons we have learned is that when party functionaries adhere strictly to organizational and political work as the foundation of party activity, success can be achieved in motivating the masses.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"The foundation of party work is work with people--in other words, organizational and political work to indoctrinate and motivate people."

The objective of party work is people, and party work is work with people. Therefore, the essence of party work is to indoctrinate and remake individuals so as to rally them around the head of the party and the leader, and to get them to be mobilized self-consciously to revolution and construction.

During the past period all party functionaries have adhered to organizational and political work as the foundation of party activity in the Complex Party Committee, with the result that the masses have been spurred on to continuous innovation.

Of importance in the organizational and political work of party functionaries was that work plans were correctly put together so that all of the departments of the party committee could be closely coordinated and their strength united in motivating the masses, and in particular that the organization department and propaganda department could properly undertake harmonious operations.

In order to spur on the masses, after correctly meshing together the guidance work plans of the organizational department and the propaganda department, the functionaries of these two departments laid the groundwork for going out together to undertake their work with the most important units of the enterprise. Functionaries of the organization department went about getting party organizations and members into gear and building up their capabilities, and propaganda department functionaries actively launched such organizational and political work as study, persuasion and explanation dialogues, film

presentations and economic agitation designed to spur on the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative positivism of party members and workers.

The important thing in the organizational and political work was that a sense of party was maintained so that administrative economic functionaries and workers' organization functionaries, along with party functionaries, responsibly launched vigorous organizational and political work in a manner suited to their abilities.

That at one time significant results were not being obtained in the work of motivating the masses, even though Complex Party Committee functionaries were doing everything they could to vigorously launch organizational and political work, was due primarily to the fact that the organizational and political work of party functionaries was not being correctly meshed with that of administrative economic functionaries and functionaries of workers' organizations, so that it could not be carried out to good effect.

The socialist society is in essence one that is highly organized, and one in which everything must mesh together. If detailed planning does not serve as a buttress in the socialist society, the broad masses cannot be set into motion at the proper time within all of the interconnected links.

The problem of spurring on the masses cannot be correctly solved by administrative economic work alone. In order to spur the masses on to carrying out economic tasks, political work must at all times be given priority, and the organizational work of administrative economic functionaries closely united with political work, so that it may prove its worth.

At one time some of the administrative economic functionaries of our complex not only did not responsibly carry out their administrative economic organizational work, but also did not actively launch political work, and in fact did not possess the correct position of carrying out their production command using political methods. That things had come to such a pass was due in large part to the fact that party functionaries did not provide the guidance to make administrative economic functionaries take responsibility for the organizational and political work required by the duties of their jobs and to actively carry them out. Claiming that they were strengthening party guidance and control over administrative economic functionaries and workers' organization functionaries, there was a tendency among some party functionaries to take over or interfere excessively in administrative work or workers' organization activities, and by not doing away with such incidents of binding them hand and foot, they weakened their self-sufficiency and responsibility. Only by eliminating such tendencies could not only party functionaries, but also administrative economic functionaries and workers' organization functionaries correctly launch organizational and political work to motivate the masses in their own units.

In order to increase the self-sufficiency of administrative economic functionaries, the party committee positively supported the administrative economic functionaries, putting the power of the party behind them so that administrative economic problems were the thorough responsibility of the

administrative economic functionaries themselves, and solved by they themselves launching organizational and political work.

First of all, the party committee focused party-minded concern on supporting the organizational and political work of administrative economic functionaries so that they would stand on a position of authority among lower-level functionaries and those who produce. When correct administrative decisions were made, party committee responsible functionaries undertook the work of advising lower-level party functionaries of the decisions and of getting administrative instructions carried out properly.

A good lesson learned in this area took place last year, when party committee responsible functionaries joined together with functionaries of the organizational and propaganda departments to solve the problem of introducing the use of diluted gas in steel production. In the process of going out to the party cells in the steel shop and talk w/ with party cell secretaries and party members to determine if they participated in their cell meetings, we determined that some party members were stubbornly resisting administrative instructions. They believed that if they were to use diluted gas, the technical procedures of the job would become more unwieldy and compl. than if they used high-quality gas, and wanted to keep the work as easy as possible.

Responsible functionaries of the party committee made it clear to functionaries, party members and workers that administrative instructions were not the instructions of just one individual, but were directed toward problems that had been comprehensively discussed and decided upon in the party committee, and that correctly carrying them out was the same as thoroughly implementing party policy. Then, organizational department functionaries strengthened party life organization by linking in the struggle to produce steel using diluted gas, and propaganda department functionaries used various forms and methods to launch political work to spur party members and workers on to the struggle to positively accept diluted gas.

Administrative economic functionaries were greatly encouraged when party committee functionaries gave first priority to the problems that were bothering them and solved them using party methods, establishing work authority and administrative discipline for them, and actively and vigorously supported organizational and political work to get diluted gas introduced in all of the other sectors as well.

We provided guidance so that appropriate work was assigned to workers organizations, and so that workers' organization functionaries would also positively launch organizational and political work to motivate the masses.

Advising party and league members that this was work organized by workers' organizations, the party committee fully described and harshly criticized acts of stubborn resistance to it or of impeding its fulfillment. Efforts were made to establish the authority of worker's organizations while getting workers' organization functionaries to correctly perceive problems in spurring on the masses, such as having union chiefs to strengthen socialist competition, and SWYL [Socialist Working Youth League] Committee heads to have

the youth stand in the van of difficult and complex work, and thereby to successfully implement party economic policy.

Another important lesson learned by the Hwanghae Steel Complex Party Committee in its organizational and political work to motivate the masses was that of closely tying organizational and political work to the fundamental revolutionary task of economic work, and thereby to strive to work without ever losing that focus.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Party organizational and political work must always be closely tied to economic work, and economic work must always be supported by party organizational and political work." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 20, pp 219-220)

For the party of the working class that has assumed political power, the important thing is to correctly carry out economic construction. Party work cannot be carried out apart from economic work, and the results of party work are expressed in the success of economic work. For the Hwanghae Steel Complex Party Committee and functionaries, there is no more important work than that of operating blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces, coking furnaces and rolling equipment at full capacity so as to normalize steel production at a high rate of speed.

If party organizations at the appropriate levels within the complex were to link together organizational and political work with economic work, there was something else that remained to be solved.

That was that some party organizations were interested only in their own internal affairs, and paid not the slightest attention to solving problems arising in carrying out economic tasks, thinking that it was the job of administrative functionaries to handle them and taking no responsibility for the results.

We launched a strong ideological struggle among those party functionaries who were lacking in a sense of responsibility for economic tasks, and, knowing the status of organizational and political work designed to spur the masses on to carrying out economic tasks, evaluated the work of every functionary at the same time.

Of greatest importance in organizational and political work in handling a pending economic task is for party members and workers to fully demonstrate the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing party policy.

Party organizations undertook to preplan and supervise organizational and political work not to make the process of implementing party economic policy a simple process of economic administration, but rather to make it a process of nurturing unending loyalty to party and leader, and of gauging the intensity of that loyalty.

At the same time, an effort was made for lower-level party organizations to launch organizational and political work possessed of clear-cut measures, methodology and work plans which determined what problem area would be solved, and in what manner, so that they could perform skillful party work in pushing forward production.

Of particular concern here was that a decisive role be played in carrying out the revolutionary task at hand, and at the same time in focusing organizational and political work on units that were not functioning properly so that problem areas could be solved at the proper time using annihilation battle methods.

When an incident took place in which standard operating procedures were not being observed among some of the smelting workers, responsible functionaries from the party committee went out to the steel shop for a few days and, based on a thorough study of the superiority of standard operating procedures and the good operational methods of the long-term smelting workers, launched political work using steel that had been made as a form of explanation and persuasion, one of the results of which was a marked increase in steel production.

The economic agitation launched by the Complex Party Committee exhibited great usefulness in organizing and mobilizing the masses to implement party economic policy.

Economic agitation is a unique and powerful form of agitation created by our party, and an important political work method for linking economic work with party work. The actions of individuals are motivated by ideological awareness. The masses not only grasp party line and policy through logical means, but also respond to them, and are spurred on to struggle for their implementation, on the basis of intuitive ideological sentiment.

That being the case, in order to motivate the masses to implement party economic policy, their ideological sentiment must be aroused so as to create a psychological state favorable to taking action, and if that is to be accomplished, then vigorous economic agitation which pulls at their heartstrings must be undertaken.

Economic agitation is assault-type agitation which possesses true to life examples and stimulating facts and makes comprehensive use of a variety of styles and means, such as oral agitation, visual agitation, and artistic agitation which have strong appeal, and is a militant agitation method which is launched wherever the masses are working, and with them as the direct target, without regard to time or place and in a manner suited to the conditions and opportunities that have been created.

Given these traits, economic agitation arouses the spirit and morale of the masses and spurs on their revolutionary zeal, and gets the results of political work to show their worth in carrying out economic tasks.

In the past some of the functionaries of our complex did not have a solid awareness of economic agitation, and either took a haphazard approach to the

work of agitation, without a concrete methodology, or else limited themselves to the use of ideological means or that of merely increasing production results.

In order to overcome this situation, the party committee transformed economic agitation to the work of the party committee, with responsible functionaries taking direct control of this work, and, driving the nail home in the motivation of the ideology of individuals, launched economic agitation assaults in a comprehensive manner.

Making economic agitation a normal part of our work, we launched it with even greater intensity whenever revolutionary tasks became unmanageable or production conditions became unfavorable. The agitation innovations that we launched, including artistic agitation--such as stage performances, on, the-spot travelling art troupes, songs and front door welcomes--agitation speeches of militancy and strong appeal, the struggle to make effective use of the recollections of anti-Japanese guerrillas, on-the-spot broadcasts using broadcast trucks, and innovator recognition meetings, showed great worth in organizing and mobilizing the masses toward implementation of economic policy. In particular, the songs that were sung with the masses without formalities or stereotypes, the oral agitation that was easy to understand and conveyed true-to-life facts for daily life, and the lively artistic agitation that was carried out using informal and easily obtained common musical instruments, filled the hearts of smelting workers and technicians with revolutionary enthusiasm.

In accordance with measures adopted by the party committee, every available means of propaganda and agitation were mobilized in Songnim, with mobile agitation teams operating actively at work sites, broadcast trucks covering entire factories, and resounding welcomes and struggle reports being given from the time workers arrived at the door of the factory and continuing inside, with the result that the producing masses were greatly spurred on. In so doing, the complex was able to take first place in the national economic agitation competition for production normalization held last year.

Making organizational and political work conform to the reality in which the masses live and work constitutes an important guarantee for effectively launching it.

Just as commanders must clearly understand what the fighting spirit of their troops is, and how much ammunition and food is on hand, and what the disposition of the enemy is in order to be victorious in battle, so too must organizational and political work designed to motivate the masses in the struggle of economic construction be carried out in conformance with reality and based on a concrete grasp of all problems, including the level of ideological awareness and preparation of the masses, and the condition of manpower and equipment. The needs of people cannot be addressed or subjectivism eliminated in work if one avoids reality and sits on one's desk.

Through our own experience gained during the past period we became thoroughly convinced that it is only by making organizational and political work accessible to the masses, and creatively adapting it to conform to the

changing reality, that this work can be freed from the old stereotypes of formalism.

The party committee became deeply aware of the fact that organizational and political work that is far removed from the masses is foolhardy and has absolutely no power of motivation, and presents tremendous obstacles in organizing and mobilizing people who are part of the reality in which the masses function to the implementation of party economic policy.

Specifically, the party committee endeavored to establish measures not by becoming wrapped up in statistics or documents, but by going below and making their presence known to the masses, and forming opinions using their own eyes to determine the actual situation there, and then launch organizational and political work to solve problems that had cropped up.

In addition, all functionaries, regardless of whether they were responsible functionaries, guidance personnel, party functionaries or administrative economic functionaries, rather than relying on the method of depending on someone else or leaving the job to others, went below themselves and became the propagandizer and agitator, and organizer and implementer, so as to effectively launch organizational and political work.

One of the experiences was for responsible functionaries from the party committee to go among the technicians, come to a clear understanding of the problems they were facing, and boldly launch technical innovations. In the past there were situations in which some party functionaries and administrative economic functionaries downplayed proposals made by technicians for new technical innovations, and rather than positively supporting their initiative and creativity, called them to account whenever there was a failure in the technical innovation process, and thus did not positively inspire them to get actively and faithfully involved with technical innovations.

This stemmed from a lack of proper understanding of the characteristics of scientific and technological development. The path of scientific and technological development is not smooth, but can encounter failures and blind alleys. When such failures are seized upon and the technical innovation work of technicians is not supported, they lose faith in their work and fall back on self-protectionism and negativism, and cannot boldly plunge into the work of technical innovation.

The party committee launched organizational and political work so that the temporary setbacks and bottlenecks that can occur in the process of technical innovation were understood, and scientists and technicians given support and faith and their creative initiative positively stimulated, so that they boldly undertook to provide innovations in technology. As a result, during the past 2 years many individuals have participated in the technical innovation movement at the complex, and more than a thousand valuable technical innovation proposals have been incorporated into production.

One of the most important lessons that we learned as part of organizational and political work for motivating the masses is that of making effective use of positive reform indoctrination.

Establishing a positive example and making it the norm has as an objective the motivation of innovators to continue to stand at the forefront of production, but of even greater importance is its objective of getting everyone to want to become an innovator.

The party committee exerted itself in getting functionaries to find the bud of a positive example in all units, to nurture it and popularize it, and thereby to get many functionaries to follow that example so that it gradually became transformed into a universal phenomenon.

We endeavored to closely align positive reform indoctrination with the campaign to learn from the example of anonymous heroes so as to vigorously launch it.

The campaign to learn from the example of anonymous heroes is a campaign to remodel ideology which applies the party's guidelines on positive reform indoctrination in accordance with the new demands of our revolutionary development in which the struggle to model the whole society after the chuche idea is being vigorously launched.

Anonymous heroes did not create examples based on momentary excitement or temporary enthusiasm, but stubbornly performed the work that they had been assigned with no thought of honor or reward, and with the single-mindedness of being loyal to party and leader.

The party committee endeavored to get functionaries to thoroughly purge subjectivism from positive reform indoctrination and the campaign to learn from the example of anonymous heroes, and to identify model functionaries and workers. By positively emphasizing anonymous workers, anonymous laborers and innovators whose actions spoke louder than words, and broadly introducing and popularizing the model they exhibited among party members and workers through a variety of means and methods, we were able to further fan the flames of the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions.

Experience showed that when functionaries stick together and vigorously launch a variety of forms of organizational and political work to motivate the masses, it is possible to increase the revolutionary enthusiasm of the people and to create endless innovations.

The experience and success gained in the work of the Hwanghae Steel Complex Party Committee are rudimentary when compared to the deep faith and great expectations of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party. We will enhance the level of party organizational and political work to the next stage in accordance with the demands of the developing reality, and in so doing more credibly carry out the glorious mission of reliably protecting the steel front given to us by the party.

9062
CSO: 4109/012

THE UNITED STATES MUST RESPOND QUICKLY TO OUR PROPOSAL FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS

SK010554 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, January 85 pp 76-80

[Article by Kim Tae-hwa]

[Text] Today, 40 years after national liberation, our people still have not been able to clear the country of the tragic national division and the situation in our country is still tense because of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to provoke a new war.

The tense situation and the danger of a new war prevailing on the Korean peninsula stand in the way of peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

In order to remove such an obstacle and to peacefully solve the Korean question, the parties responsible for the settlement of the Korean issue should conduct dialogue and negotiation among themselves.

Meeting the demands of the situation prevailing in Korea, the joint meeting of the DPRK's Central People's Committee [CPC] and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] put forth in January of last year a proposal to hold tripartite talks, allowing the South Korean authorities to participate in the talks between us and the United States.

A full year has passed since our proposal was put forth. However, our most realistic and reasonable proposal for tripartite talks to solve the Korean issue by peaceful means has not been realized due to the unjust stand and insincere attitude of the persons in authority in the United States and South Korea. They even put war lines and the line of confrontation against our proposal.

Our proposal for tripartite talks is an expression of our party's and government's consistent effort to ease the tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula not by confrontation or war, but through dialogue and negotiation and peacefully, and it reflects our noble yearnings to contribute to ensuring and maintaining peace and stability in the world and Asia.

The major aim of the proposal for tripartite talks is to sign a peace agreement between us and the United States to replace the Armistice Agreement, to force U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, and to adopt a declaration of non-

aggression between the North and the South aimed at drastically reducing armament and armies, as well as to prevent the use of force against each other.

When tension is eased in Korea and the guarantee for an independent and peaceful reunification of the country is ensured after signing a peace agreement and the declaration of nonaggression is adopted through tripartite talks, the North and the South will be able to negotiate and solve the problems of national reunification in accordance with the principles of the 4 July joint statement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Since the United States is one of the parties responsible for the settlement of the Korean issue, it should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks at an early date. [Page 6, 1985 New Year Address, published as a booklet]

Our proposal for tripartite talks is the most realistic, fair, and objective way to peacefully solve the Korean problem acceptable to anyone.

Our proposal for tripartite talks is the most realistic and reasonable measure for national salvation to ease the tense situation hanging over the Korean peninsula, to eradicate the danger of war which is growing with each passing day, and to solve the Korean question by peaceful means.

Where there is aggression and interference by outside forces, there can be no peace and where there are war exercise rackets there can be security for the country and its people.

The main source of the tension that is being aggravated in Korea and the growing danger of war is the illegal military occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their reckless maneuvers to provoke a new war on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists have not only implemented their policy for military occupation of South Korea for 40 years but also persistently adhered to war maneuvers to invade the northern half of the republic.

The basic measure to overcome the crisis created on the Korean peninsula and peacefully resolve the Korean issue is to realize dialogue and negotiation between us and the United States. Thus, we put forth in the proposal for tripartite talks the issue of concluding a peace agreement between us and the United States through dialogue and negotiation and of forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces to withdraw from South Korea, taking along all war equipment, as an important issue which should be solved on a priority basis.

We even proposed to the South Korean puppet clique, which is running amok with anticomunist and anti-republic confrontation rackets and new war provocation maneuvers, the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression through dialogue.

When our proposal for tripartite talks is realized, the constant source of tensions and the new war provocation maneuvers will be removed and insurance

for a solid peace and the preconditions for the nation's independent and peaceful reunification will be provided.

Indeed, our proposal for tripartite talks is a just measure not only for easing tensions on the Korean peninsula and peacefully solving the Korean question, but also for contributing to peace and security in Asia and in the world.

Our proposal for tripartite talks is a reasonable plan for recovering the nation's sovereignty which is being infringed upon by the U.S. imperialists and for providing preconditions favorable to solving independently the problem of the nation's reunification.

We cannot solve the nation's internal questions independently when the nation's sovereignty is trampled underfoot because of the occupation of the nation and interference by outside forces.

As long as today's realities persist with South Korea is reduced to a total colony of the U.S. imperialists, we can never solve the nation's important problem of the achievement of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification by putting an end to the nation's division in accordance with our people's intent and aspiration.

In order to solve the nation's internal questions on the basis of the principle of the self-determination of the nation and to solve the issue of national reunification, we should solve the issue of recovering the nation's independence on a priority basis.

The most reasonable method for solving such problems in accordance with the principle of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity is to conclude a peace treaty between us and the United States through tripartite talks and to force the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea.

When the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces withdraw from South Korea after a Korea-U.S. peace agreement is concluded, our nation's sovereignty will be recovered and conditions and insurance will be provided for solving the nation's international questions, including the issue of national reunification through the nation's own strength.

Thus, our proposal for tripartite talks is the most reasonable measure and negotiation method for providing a short-cut to the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation.

Tripartite talks are a just and fair talk method fully taking into account the interests and the position of the parties concerned with the talks.

Only when the interests of the parties concerned with the talks are fully reflected in the talks and negotiations can the talks be provided without delay and progress successfully.

Our proposal for tripartite talks corresponds not only to the interests of the Korean people, but also to those of the American people.

Because of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and their war provocation maneuvers, the unstable situation of armistice has lasted for more than 30 years. This is not beneficial to the American people. When a peace agreement is concluded between us and the United States, replacing the Armistice Agreement, after our proposal for tripartite talks is realized and when a solid peace is maintained on the Korean peninsula after the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, this will also be beneficial to the American people.

Because of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and their war provocation maneuvers, the unstable situation of armistice has lasted for more than 30 years. This is not beneficial to the American people. When a peace agreement is concluded between us and the United States, replacing the Armistice Agreement, after our proposal for tripartite talks is realized and when a solid peace is maintained on the Korean peninsula after the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, this will also be beneficial to the American people.

At the same time, the U.S. people will avoid becoming victims of the war of aggression against Korea by the U.S. reactionary rulers and the heavy burden of military expenses which are being poured out for the reinforcement of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces stationed in South Korea, and the South Korean puppet army will be eliminated.

Along with this, if the source of war on the Korean peninsula were eliminated and Korea reunified peacefully, a more favorable situation for peace and stability in Asia and the world would be created.

Our proposal for tripartite talks envisages that, although they cannot participate in the conclusion of a peace agreement, the South Korean authorities can participate in the discussion of North-South relations, including the matter concerning adoption of a declaration of non-aggression, on an equal footing with us.

All of these facts clearly show that our proposal for tripartite talks is not only a most just and reasonable step in providing a favorable prerequisite for solid peace on the Korean peninsula and for the country's independent and peaceful reunification, but is also a fair, aboveboard, and reasonable policy of dialogue that can be acceptable to the parties concerned to the talks.

This is why our proposal for tripartite talks aroused great repercussions at home and abroad when it was made public to the world and it has enjoyed active support and welcome from peoples of the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our proposal for tripartite talks proceeded from our desire to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to ensure the peaceful resolution of the Korean issue. This is why our new proposal has won active support and welcome from the progressive peoples of the world. (Booklet entitled "For the Friendship and Solidarity With Socialist Countries," page 71)

The parties, governments, and personages of political and social circles of foreign countries, which want peace in Korea and our nation's independent and peaceful reunification, have actively supported our proposal, declaring it a most realistic and reasonable proposal.

Some 135 countries of the world and some 20 international organization have already adopted statements, messages, and letters supporting our proposal--totaling some 3,750--and have expressed international solidarity with us.

Even now, heads of state, party and government leaders, and prominent political leaders of many countries and many international organizations are issuing, in succession, statements and talks supporting this proposal. They are urging the United States to accept this proposal and to come to the site of talks at the earliest possible date.

This fact clearly shows how reasonable our proposal for tripartite talks is and how great world progressive peoples' support for and sympathy with the proposal are.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. Government and Congress have not, to this day, sent a reply to us, although 1 year has passed since they received our letter proposing tripartite talks.

The U.S. rulers, who have been driven into a predicament because of the reasonableness of our proposal and the fair world public opinion, have evaded sending their official reply to our letter and, instead, preposterously talked about the outdated "quadripartite talks" or "talks among nations concerned."

This is a virtual abandonment of the proposal for tripartite talks which was already advanced by the U.S. authorities themselves as an alternative proposal to our proposal for Korea-U.S. talks. This also reveals their hidden intention not to respond to any talks for a peaceful solution to the Korean question.

Such an inconsistent and contradictory stand and attitude of the U.S. authorities vividly show that they have no interest in our proposal for tripartite talks nor sincerity toward it and are seeking only excuses to evade it.

The bilateral talks between the North and the South clamored about by the United States and the South Korean authorities today are by no means a new proposal but one which we have already advanced.

Since the first day of the country's division, caused by the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea, we have consistently advocated the need to solve the nation's internal affairs, including the question of national reunification, through North-South dialogue. We have also included this in the current proposal for tripartite talks.

Last year, too, North-South economic talks and preliminary talks between the Red Cross organizations of the North and the South were held thanks to our sincere efforts.

Yet, because of the U.S. imperialists' and the South Korean puppet clique's anti-republic maneuvers and new war--nuclear war--provocation maneuvers, political and military tension between the North and the South is still continuing and the danger of war is increasing daily.

Under such circumstances, the important question to be solved before anything else today is to end tension on the Korean peninsula, to end the danger of war, and to provide an advantageous phase in and guarantee for realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is the consistent demand of all the Korean people and the national aspiration.

However, this problem cannot be solved by 2-way talks between the North and the South only. This is related to the fact that the United States has all the real power in South Korea and is playing the role of master. No matter what effort the North and the South make in their talks, they cannot solve such important problems as replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, and getting the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea--important problems for eliminating national division and the fundamental cause for confrontation.

If the United States and the South Korean persons in authority [Namjoson Tanggukchadul] really desire to resolve the Korean issue peacefully through 2-way talks between the North and the South, they will have to solve, in the first place, the problem of delegating to the South Korean persons in authority all real power held by the United States in South Korea, including the prerogative of supreme command of the military. However, the solution of such problems is not at all realistic, and is unlikely to be realized.

We cannot but admit that it is nothing but deceptive empty talk for the United States and the South Korean persons in authority to rave about 2-way talks between the North and the South despite the fact that South Korea has thoroughly turned into a U.S. imperialist colony.

The "4-way talks" maintained by the U.S. persons in authority [Miguk Tanggukchadul] are also as totally unrealistic as the 2-way talks between the North and the South. No countries near the Korean peninsula are as directly involved in the internal affairs of Korea and aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula, creating the danger of war, as the United States. Nor are there any countries still stationing their army in Korea like the United States. Therefore, no country that is not a party concerned in the Korean question is demanding to participate in the "4-way talks," and it is clear that they would not participate.

The so-called "step to ease tension" which the U.S. persons in authority claim must be taken before the 4-way talks between the North and the South is nothing but the old tune they played in the past.

The so-called "step to ease tension" such as "mutual information about and observation of military exercises" and "genuine demilitarization of the Demilitarized Zone" were already proposed by them in the 1970's, and issues like "the exchange of mail between the North and the South" and "mutual visits of displaced families" were already discussed or agreed on in the previous North-South dialogue. Such steps cannot provide a guarantee for peace.

Nonetheless, the U.S. persons in authority are putting forward the 2-way talks between the North and the South and the so-called "preliminary steps" as an excuse to turn away from the tripartite talks.

The various issues which the United States and the South Korean persons in authority are now putting forward cannot be regarded as other than their design to turn away from our proposal for tripartite talks after all, misleading opinion at home and abroad and allowing time to drag by.

Moreover, it is ridiculous that, while they are showing insincerity toward our fair and just tripartite talks proposal, they are raving that our "sincerity" is doubtful. The fact that they attempt to criticize our proposal even before sitting together with us is reversing black and white and is like a thief turning on the owner.

The insincere attitude of the U.S. persons in authority toward our tripartite talks proposal is also revealed by the fact that they are responding to our peaceful proposal with the confrontation policy of "strength."

When we advanced the proposal for tripartite talks, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique responded to this by staging the unprecedentedly large-scale "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise--a nuclear test war--in a bid to realize their plan for a northward invasion. The U.S. imperialists have already deployed some 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea. Not being satisfied with this, they have not only reinforced the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea and the South Korean puppet army under the excuse of maintaining the so-called military "balance," but have also introduced modern weapons and military equipment into South Korea.

The South Korean puppet clique has more tenaciously kicked off anticomunist rackets and war provocation maneuvers since we advanced the proposal for tripartite talks. When, with delivery of our compatriotic relief goods to the South Korean flood victims as an occasion, the door of North-South dialogue was opened last September, the South Korean puppet clique still kicked off anticomunist confrontation rackets almost daily.

Last November, the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army shot and killed three security guards of our side and wounded one in the headquarters area of the MAC at Panmunjom. Thus, they perpetrated provocations in a bid to aggravate tension in Korea.

The situation that has developed in the 1-year period since we advanced the proposal for tripartite talks clearly shows who is really making efforts to eliminate tension on the Korean peninsula and to achieve peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification and who is creating tension in this land and hindering our national reunification.

While talking about the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula, the U.S. imperialists have, in fact, accelerated preparation for a new war of aggression against us, seeking the policy of confrontation by force. Thus they have themselves revealed that they do not want the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' ballad about "alleviation of tension," "peace," and "dialogue" is false and is nothing but a trick designed to cover up their policy of confrontation and war.

Our people will never allow the U.S. imperialists to mislead world public opinion and to insult world people with the Korean question.

Peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification are not only an important and vital problem that will determine the future destiny of our people and nation, but are also an urgent problem in world politics that has a direct bearing on the interests of the peace-loving people of Asia and the world.

If the situation on the Korean peninsula is one of disturbance, Asia and the world alike cannot become peaceful. The military confrontation of strength on the Korean peninsula would be, no doubt, expanded beyond the boundaries of Korea.

Whether this pressing Korean issue can be resolved peacefully depends entirely on the success of the tripartite talks involving us, the United States, and South Korea.

Our people's aspiration and stand to defend and maintain peace in Korea and to expedite its independent and peaceful reunification is very firm.

The United States should accept our sincere proposal for tripartite talks at the earliest possible date. Our proposal for tripartite talks is a fair and aboveboard proposal to solve the Korean question peacefully. It is also a reasonable proposal that both the United States and the South Korean authorities can accept. Therefore, there is no reason whatsoever for the United States and the South Korean authorities not to accept this proposal.

If the United States is truly interested in peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification, it should correct its wrong stand and attitude even now and respond to our proposal for tripartite talks.

The U.S. authorities should renounce at once their maneuvers to create tension on the Korean peninsula and to provoke a new war there and should pay heed to the Korean people's demands for solving the Korean question peacefully and to the voices of the peace-loving people of the world.

As in the past, we will make all possible efforts for the realization of tripartite talks in the future, too.

CSO: 4109/012

THE FOOD PROBLEM IN DEVELOPING NATIONS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 85 pp 88-91

[Article by Kim T'ae-kuk]

[Text] The food problem is the most important and urgent problem that must be solved by developing nations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"The most important problem faced by third world nations that must be solved in attaining economic self-dependency is the development of agriculture so as to create self-sufficiency in food." ("On the Struggle of the Korean People to Apply the Chuche Idea," Booklet, p 56)

Food is the primary means of existence for people and a prerequisite that cannot be done without in their physical lives. People cannot live for long without food.

Nevertheless, the world is now suffering from a severe food crisis which becomes more intense with each passing day. In recent years alone agricultural production has been severely damaged by such natural disasters as chronic droughts, hurricanes, heavy snowfall and hail which have swept the world. These natural disasters are one of the factors that have reduced world grain production. World grain production in 1983 was approximately 6 percent less than in 1982, and the world grain harvest was not good last year either. That is why the number one issue in world opinion is concentrated on the food problem, and why overcoming the food crisis is one of the critical problems faced by mankind.

At the present time the food problem is a particularly intense problem for developing nations. Not only are the majority of developing nations not yet self-sufficient in food, but the food situation in these nations is at a very difficult stage.

Food production in developing nations is not rapidly increasing, while per capita production continues to decline. According to statistics published by the UN Food and Agriculture Agency, not a small number of developing nations have a per capita grain production of less than 100 kilograms. If a

fundamental transformation does not take place in the food production of developing nations, it is expected that the food shortage of these nations in the year 2,000 will be 180 million tons.

The chronic food shortage suffered by developing nations creates tremendous obstacles in the lives of their people. More than 1 billion people in developing nations do not take in the minimum nutrition and calories needed to support life, and suffer hardships due to starvation and malnutrition. The place where the food crisis is at its worst is in Africa. There, the tragedy of countless people collapsing in droves due to starvation and malnutrition is taking place. According to statistics, there are 150 million people in Africa today that stand "on the brink of death" due to hunger and malnutrition, and on the Asian continent 300 million people are stricken by starvation. At the International Conference on the World Hunger Problem, which convened last April, it was pointed out that worldwide approximately 90 thousand people die from starvation every day.

The acute food crisis sweeping the world and the severe consequences that stem from it bespeak the fact that solving the world's food problem, particularly in the developing nations, is an urgent task which cannot be put off.

Developing agriculture so as to become self-sufficient in food is one of the most important tasks that must be accomplished in the building of new societies by those developing nations that have freed themselves from the fetters of imperialism and embarked on the path of independence.

Developing nations have been left by the imperialists' with backward colonial agriculture. Due to the legacy of imperialist colonial rule, the agriculture of developing nations cannot avoid the deformities that result from over-reliance on industrial crop production. In the past the imperialists emphasized plundering the agricultural resources and products that they needed from developing nations, and instituted colonial agricultural policies. They severely curtailed and restrained diversified agricultural development based on cultivation of grain crops, while emphasizing only single crops which were devoted to producing the industrial crops that they needed, and took for themselves the majority of the land and means of agricultural production of the colonial nations. As a result, agriculture in these nations could not avoid malformation and single-tracking, and the grain production sector in particular remained extremely backward.

Although developing nations have exerted great effort from the very first day that they began building new societies on ridding themselves of the deeply rooted effects of colonial rule that remained in the agricultural area, they have not yet brought about fundamental changes in this area. Many developing nations have not yet completely overcome the colonial deformities of agriculture that still remain, and have not freed themselves to any great extent from the framework of single crop economies in which they produce either industrial crops, such as coffee, cocoa, tea, timber and jute, needed by western capitalist nations, or luxury goods.

Such deformities and biases in agriculture keep developing nations from breaking completely free from the economic constraints of the imperialists.

and create enormous obstacles in the building of self-sufficient national economies.

As a result of not being self-sufficient in food, not a small number of developing nations are now expending large amounts of funds on importing food. The volume of food imports in developing nations, which amounted to 4 million tons in 1970, was at the 100 million ton level in 1981. This exceeds 6 percent of the world grain harvest, and is equal to twice the volume of grain produced by African nations in a single year. As the demand for food has gone up, food prices in capitalist markets jumped up without let up. The per ton price of key grains in 1981 was two to four times what it was in 1970.

As a result, developing nations had no choice but to spend a lot of money on food imports. Looking at the developing nations in Africa alone, amounts spent on food imports have risen sharply. The amount spent on food imports by Northern African nations in 1961 was \$206.01 million and had risen to \$2,596.2 million in 1980, and amounts spent by West African nations during the same period rose from \$61.30 million to \$7.950 billion.

These enormous amounts of foreign currency expenditures by developing nations have caused their foreign debts to rapidly increase. According to statistics, debts currently owed by developing nations are in the neighborhood of \$800 billion. Not a small portion of this debt is related to enormous food imports.

If developing nations continue to depend on food imports, they will invite the total destruction of their agriculture and further exacerbate the food crisis, and will end up plunging their overall economic life into dire circumstances.

Precisely for that reason, developing nations must begin with developing their agriculture on their own so as to solve the problem of self-sufficiency in food. If developing nations can overcome the colonial biases of their agriculture and develop diversified rural economies based on grain production, so as to produce large quantities of grain, they can supply all of the food their people need. In so doing they will also conserve the enormous amounts of foreign currency spent on food imports, and use it for the funds needed in building a new society, including the industrialization of their nations.

Solving of the food problem by developing nations at the present time is becoming an even more intense problem with the intensification by the imperialists of their scheming to use food as a "weapon" so as to gain control of these nations.

Making use of other nations' economic difficulties to dominate and plunder them is one of the longstanding methods of aggression of the imperialists. As soon as the world food crisis began, the imperialists began skillfully using it as part of their policy of aggression and plunder. The imperialists took the opportunity provided by the food shortages suffered by developing nations to use food as a "weapon," and launched schemes to economically enslave these nations and politically dominate them.

The imperialists are using the food crisis to intensify their exploitation and oppression of developing nations. The imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, raise the prices of the food they export without let up, while plundering the agricultural commodities exported by developing nations at dirt-cheap prices. According to the imperialists' own statistics, the price of goods exported by developing nations in 1982 was 25 percent less than in 1980. At the same time, the price of such products as food imported by developing nations has continued to rise. However, developing nations which do not have self-sufficiency in food have had no choice but to accede to the forced demands of the imperialists. As a result, these nations are being further plundered by paying enormous amounts of foreign currency to the capitalists. As a consequence, developing nations have suffered some \$200 billion in losses in trade since 1980. The developing nations have been placed in an even more difficult position due to this unreasonable plunder forced on them by the imperialists.

At the same time, the U.S. imperialists have openly proclaimed that they will use food "as a diplomatic weapon," and are intensifying their "offensive" against developing nations with food as the bait. The U.S. imperialists are using food to cram their unjust demands down the throats of developing nations, and to nakedly interfere in the internal affairs of these nations. In contrast to the past, when they gave food to developing nations as "assistance," they are pushing these nations off the path of anti-imperialist independence and dragging them into their sphere of influence, so as to make them lick their heels on the international stage. Under these conditions, if the developing nations do not solve the food problem on their own, they will get caught up in the cunning scheming of the imperialists and the result could of course be economic slavery, as well as the loss of their right to political independence. Self-sufficiency in food is one of the key conditions for developing nations to be able to vigorously accelerate their cause of anti-imperialist freedom.

Solving the food problem is an important task for developing nations, which are on the path of achieving political freedom and independent development, in enhancing the stability of their people's lives and successfully building new societies.

Of first importance for developing nations in completely solving the food problem is for them to fully mobilize and utilize all of their agricultural production potential and possibilities, based on the principle of self-reliance.

Developing nations have abundant natural and geographic conditions and possibilities capable of solving the food problem. Developing nations possess great latent powers capable of increasing food production, including substantial areas of fertile land and plentiful water resources. The land area of developing nations represents 60 percent of the world's land, and the area of arable land 70 percent of the world total. Only by improving and utilizing their rich land and water resources, and creating and introducing agricultural methods which are suited to the concrete reality and characteristics of their own nation, can developing nations substantially increase food production without making large national investments.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our nation attached priority significance to solving the food and agriculture problem from the very first day that we began building a new society, and expended enormous effort therein, with the result that not only did we purge the colonial biases of agriculture within a short historical period and become self-sufficient in food with very little arable land, but also became a nation with a food surplus.

Experience vividly demonstrates that when developing nations organize and mobilize the strength and wisdom of the masses under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, so that all agricultural production potentials and possibilities are utilized to the maximum, agriculture can be developed using one's own strength and the food problem can be solved to whatever extent necessary.

South-South cooperation in the agricultural sector has great significance for developing nations in developing agriculture and solving the food problem.

Among the developing nations there are nations which have good experience and developed technology related to agricultural production, and there are also nations with abundant resources and funds.

The Conference of Nonaligned and Other Developing Nations on Improving Food and Agricultural Production, which convened in Pyongyang in August of 1981, and the subsequent process of practical application, proved that when developing nations actively exchange experience and technology and cooperate closely, based on the principle of collective self-reliance, the funds, technology and experience necessary for agricultural development can be obtained without depending on the imperialists, and the food problem can be fully solved on our own.

Developing nations must actively promote South-South cooperation in the field of agriculture so as to solve the problems arising in such areas as research and development of new farming methods, irrigation projects, livestock breeding, agricultural science research and training of agricultural technology functionaries.

At the same time, a collective counterattack must be launched against the imperialists who stubbornly resist the realization of South-South cooperation and who would preserve the old international economic system, so as to thoroughly crush their plunderous scheming.

Solving the food problem on one's own is of course a difficult task. But if the developing nations band together in a revolutionary manner, possessed of firm resolution, so as to mobilize the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative power of the broad masses to the maximum, the food problem can be completely solved and economic self-sufficiency achieved, and glorious successes can be attained in the building of new societies.

9062
CSO: 4109/012

AUSCHWITZ INDICTMENT

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 85 pp 91-96

[Article by Yi Sang-so'l]

[Text] It was a bright morning last September when our KULLOJA delegation, which was visiting Poland, departed Katowice for a visit to the Oswiecim [Auschwitz] Musuem. Flashing by outside our train windows in the autumn light was a continuous stream of streets and villages, throbbing with the creation of a new life, the imposing outlines of metallurgical and chemical plants, and the soaring towers of the cranes of coal mines. The scenes of Katowice, renowned as a heavy industrial city, were a microcosm of a Poland advancing steadily along the path of socialism. The throngs of people headed for work in the morning and the rush of traffic left a deep impression on us during our days in Poland.

During our stay in this nation, we were able to watch with pleasure the exuberance of the Polish workers as they struggle in such cities as Warsaw, Katowice and Lodz to implement the program for socialist reform adopted at the Ninth Congress of the Polish United Workers Party, and to carry out the 3-Year Plan.

We were also deeply moved by the struggle of the Polish people as they correctly handle the temporary crises brought on by the imperialists and domestic reactionary forces during recent years, and reliably preserve the stability of the nation and its socialist legacies.

The party functionaries that we met, and of course numerous Polish friends including workers and farmers, were confident of their future and filled with the belief that they will build a socialist Poland transformed by struggle and creation. Everywhere we went we could see the bright future of Poland on the faces of the Polish comrades who treated us so kindly and talked with such animation.

After a 40 minute trip by car from Katowice toward the southeast, we arrived at Auschwitz in Krakow Province. The spirit of our group, which had been kept so light-hearted by the efforts and welcome of our Polish comrades, took on a somber air the moment we arrived in Auschwitz.

When our car arrived at the stop in front of the Auschwitz Musuem, functionaries came out and shook our hands, but they were strangely reserved.

Guided by the musuem functionaries, we went into a theater and watched a film about the Auschwitz concentration camp, after which we started walking toward a building where prisoners had been kept.

When we got there, a very old guide talked to us in depth about the evil history of the concentration camp.

Auschwitz is a small city located in the southern part of Poland. This city, with a population of 40 thousand, is linked by rail with various European nations so that it is a place where transportation is convenient.

For a long period during the Second World War Auschwitz was forcibly occupied by the Hitler fascist clique. The Hitler clique, which had fabricated an excuse for its aggression against Poland with the "Gliwice Incident" in August of 1939, shortly thereafter on 1 September attacked Poland with 2,500 tanks and 2,000 aircraft, along with 57 divisions and 2 brigades of troops.

The Hitler clique which attacked Poland transformed it in its entirety into a human slaughterhouse and brutally murdered hundreds of thousands of its people.

As they expanded the Second World War throughout Europe, the Hitler clique began construction of a 40 square kilometer human slaughterhouse in the Auschwitz area, which was easily accessible and located between the Wisla and Sola Rivers. In the early 1940's, they established 3 large-scale concentration camps, and some 40 large "death camps" under them, in the Auschwitz area. These concentration camps were "factories" designed to use the latest science and technology to "exterminate" innocent people on a mass scale.

Throughout the Second World War the Hitler butchers dragged out countless numbers of people, men and women, from all of the areas they forcibly occupied in Europe, and murdered them in these "death camps" using brutal techniques that boggle the imagination. Not a day passed that mass murders did not take place in these concentration camps that could handle 18-25 thousand people at a time.

According to our guide, Hitler's hangmen murdered more than 3 million innocent people here in just the period between June 1940, when prisoners were first brought in, and December 1943. By the time this area was liberated in January 1945, more than 4 million people from such nations as Poland, the Soviet Union, Belgium, France, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania and Hungary had been brutally murdered by the Hitler fascists in the "concentration camps" here.

Saying that we could better comprehend the murderous crimes of Hitler's hangmen when we saw the actual evidence, our guide led us to the iron gate of the Auschwitz concentration camp.

Passing through the iron gate, which had "labor gives freedom" written on it in German and which was bordered on either side with double strands of barbed wire through which high-voltage electricity flowed, people are shrouded in a dark atmosphere. The existence of a sign saying "labor gives freedom" at the gate of a human slaughterhouse was beyond imagination.

The interior of the concentration camp was made up of two-story buildings, and nearby were the gallows, the execution ground and the interrogation seats--vestiges which stand as historical indictments of the murderous crimes of Hitler's hangmen.

Forty years have passed since that history of misery was brought to an end, but even today we could hear the pitiful voices of countless thousands of people inside the concentration camp.

In every building of the concentration camp there remain numerous bits of information and articles that attest to the crimes against man and heaven committed by Hitler's murderer.

When we entered the lower level of Barracks 4 and went up to the No. 5 room on the second level, we could not help but stand transfixed by the things that were displayed there. Inside the exhibition case long tresses of hair that had been cut off of the women after they had been gassed were piled up in mounds, and next to that was yarn that had been woven from the hair. It was as if we saw in that hair that had turned golden from the effects of the gas the somber images of the countless women who had been murdered by Hitler's butchers.

When Hitler's hangmen were driven from Auschwitz, more than 7 tons of hair were discovered stored in a warehouse, so it was beyond our imagination how many women were murdered there over the course of 4-5 years.

The defilement of women is the defilement of the human race. The people who visit this place and become aware of the human butchery of Hitler's hangmen who so brutally murdered women who were the symbols of love, happiness and family, grind their teeth with hatred and curse those who were involved.

Hitler and his villains, who so brutally murdered men and women, young and old, without discrimination, from suckling infants playing in their mothers' arms to old people full of life, were without question the evil enemy of the mankind and human butchers that can never be forgiven.

The trunks and satchels that people carried when they were brought in by the fascist hangmen, and the things they used--bifocals, books and clothes--were piled up in heaps in every building of the concentration camp.

Although much has been recorded about notorious murderers such as Nero and Chengis Khan, they pale in comparison to Hitler and his hangmen.

The acts of human butchery committed by the Hitler fascists could have been nothing other than a necessary outgrowth of the racial theory and ideology of human hatred espoused by them. That resurgence of fascism, which took as its

ideological premise the reactionary philosophy of Nietzsche, filled with ideas of human hatred, unleashed a calamity beyond the imagination of mankind.

When we went into an underground cell in Barracks 11, it was filled with students and filmmakers from several countries. Our guide said that "this cell was a special cell for imprisoning those fighters who resisted Hitler's hangmen, and was in fact a "concentration camp within the concentration camp," and took us into the suffocating special cell into which air could not filter if a single opening was covered in the cell door, which could not be opened with the strength of just a single person. These cells, which even today are frightful when first entered, were "inventions" that could only have been created by fascist butchers who took delight in murder.

Between Barracks 10 and Barracks 11 was an execution ground known as the "death yard." In this execution ground alone, which, unlike other buildings in the concentration camp was surrounded by a high concrete wall, more than 20 thousand people were murdered.

Because Hitler's hangmen boarded up the doors and windows of concentration camp buildings surrounding it, it was reportedly not possible to know who was executed in the "death yard." Only the sound of gunfire informed of the death of those executed. The wall where those executed stood is filled with bullet holes, and those areas not stained by blood are colored by the bouquets brought by visitors who have come to pay their respect to those who died.

Not far from Auschwitz is another concentration camp known as [Brzjinka].

As the inmates in Auschwitz increased in number, this place gradually expanded in size and was filled with endless rows of single-story buildings. As the Hitler clique was being defeated they destroyed the concentration camp buildings, so that today only the foundations remain, but before then the buildings stretched as far as the eye could see.

The walls and roofs were latticed together with boards that kept out neither rain nor wind, and from all directions rats would come up out of their holes and tear at the prisoners, so that the agony suffered by those kept there was indescribable. People imprisoned there were already in the first stages of death even before they were dragged off to the gas chambers.

To the side of the [Brzjinka] concentration camp is a huge crematorium called the "murder factory."

Hitler's hangmen destroyed the crematorium in order to cover up their crimes, but even today its outlines remain.

The butchers took people by force, telling them that they were to bathe, and after stripping them put them in a huge room where they were gassed. The fact that several hundred people could be killed in 18-20 minutes was testimony to the heinous crime of adapting the success of modern science and technology to the art of murder.

The guide that accompanied us, red-eyed and in a shaking voice, said the following: "How would it have been possible to kill that many people in that short a time without modern murder techniques? Hitler's hangmen built some eight crematoriums at Auschwitz, and burned people without let up. The gold rings and fillings and other gold possessions that Hitler's hangmen took from those they had gassed totalled more than 15 kilograms a day. After killing them, they doused them with oil and burned them, and then dumped their ashes in that lake over there." Today only weeds grow in the place where the lake had been where those ashes were dumped.

When we finished our visit to the Auschwitz Musuem, we went to the memorial that was established to honor the countless numbers of people murdered there.

On the face of the memorial, which is carved with the images of those who were victims, are inscriptions in the mother tongues of the people who were murdered. The inscriptions indicate that 4 million people died at the hands of Hitler's hangmen between 1940 and 1945.

Hitler and his clique did everything they could to cover up their crimes, but what was left behind in the concentration camp is historic proof which even today, after 40 years, condemns the heinous acts of the fascists.

During the course of the Second World War Hitler's hangmen built concentration camps in such Polish places as Treblinka and Majdanek, and murdered more than 5,384,000 innocent people.

We were not able to see during our visit to Poland all of the concentration camps that Hitlers's hangmen built for murder, but we did come to a better understanding of their crimes through a visit to the [Radogoshwi] Musuem in the city of Lodz.

The horrors of Auschwitz, which brought unspeakable suffering and agony to people, must not be repeated.

Our visit to the Auschwitz Musuem further deepened our belief that people must be ever reminded of the crimes of mass murder committed by Hitler and his group which serve to demonstrate the brutality and inhumanity of imperialism. Does not imperialism, which uses aggression and plunder, and exploitation and oppression, as it means for survival, still remain today as in the past, unchanging, the most inhumane of murderers? Consider the fact that before the blood of the millions of people murdered by Hitler and his henchmen had dried, the U.S. imperialists provoked a new war of aggression in our nation in June 1950, brutally murdering our innocent people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"At one time in the past Engels called the British army the most brutal of armies. During the Second World War, the German fascist army outdid the British army in terms of brutality. Anyone with brains would have thought that there could be no more vicious or heinous crimes than those committed by Hitler's villains. But the yankees overshadowed Hitler by far in Korea." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 7, p 178)

The crimes of mass murder committed by the enemy in such places in the northern half of the republic as Sinchon, Anak and Ullyul at the time of the strategic retreat during the Fatherland Liberation War show that they were the most heinous of murderers, making Hitler's henchmen pale by comparison.

History shows that with imperialism there can be nothing but wars of aggression and murderous crimes which spread across the globe. The threat of mass murder has reached an even more serious stage as the U.S. imperialists and their puppets engage in their new nuclear war preparation scheming in Europe and Asia.

Through our visit to Poland we became more clearly aware of the fact that the U.S. imperialists, with their acceleration of preparations for a war of aggression against socialist nations, including their deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe, are seriously threatening the peace of Europe and the world.

Under the positive patronage and support of the U.S. imperialists, 158 neofascist groups have come back to life in West Germany, advocating Nazism and doting on the memory of Hitler.

The desire for permanent peace in Germany, which had been the tinder box of both the First and Second World Wars, is the single-minded wish of the millions of people who have suffered in past wars. But today the U.S. imperialists are urging on West German restorationists to a new war of aggression, and are turning such West European nations as West Germany into military bases, so as to continuously carry out their destructive scheming against Poland, and as a result are seriously threatening the peace and stability of Europe.

The resurgence of the West German restorationists as the descendants of fascism, and of the Japanese reactionaries, under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists, is an arrogant challenge to mankind and a desecration of history that cannot be endured.

Human butchers such as the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique who crush their brothers, who aspire to freedom and democracy, with tanks and cannon, and who delight in ripping babies from the womb with swords and cutting off the breasts of female students, are being fed and watered by the U.S. imperialists, so people should heighten their vigilance against them.

Just as Hitler and his henchmen built "death camps" like Auschwitz and ran amuck in human butchery, but fell to their own ruin in the end, so too the U.S. imperialists cannot avoid the same fate as Hitler if they provoke a new war of aggression.

These are times of independence, and all nations and peoples are struggling to protect their freedom. No matter how much they rail about, the U.S. imperialists cannot stem the onrush of the people of our times who aspire to independence.

Even though the voices of the masses cry out that fascism and war must not be revived, the U.S. imperialists are going against the current of history and the times, carrying out their new war provocation scheming in various parts of the world, including Asia and Europe.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists are today continuously launching vicious and destructive plots against the Polish people, one of the Katowice Provincial Party Committee functionaries who accompanied us forcefully stated that "the Polish people, who have so keenly felt the aggression and plunder of the imperialists in the past, have no desire to again become the victims of imperialism." This was not the feeling of just a single person, but an expression of the single-minded conviction and will of the entire Polish people.

Today, under the correct leadership of the Polish United Workers Party headed by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish people are struggling positively to thoroughly smash the destructive plotting of all domestic and foreign enemies while firmly defending their independence, blocking the nuclear war scheming of the imperialists in Europe, and preserving peace and stability.

Uniting together the past as well as the noble objectives and interests of socialism and communism, the Polish people are today positively striving to develop friendly and cooperative relations with such socialist nations as ourselves.

The traditional unity and solidarity and cooperative relations between the two peoples of Korea and Poland were developed to a new and higher stage last year with the official visit of friendship to Poland by our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Today our people view the successes achieved by the fraternal Polish people in protecting their socialist legacy and in their struggle to build socialism as if they were their own, and positively support and encourage the struggle of the Polish people for peace in Europe and the world.

Wishing the fraternal Polish people glorious success in their struggle for socialism on the path of creativity and construction, we departed Auschwitz for our next stop.

9062

END

CSO: 4109/012

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

August 28, 1985